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ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Algeria ..... 4.00 Din. India ..... Rs. 10 Nigeria ..... 70 K.
Austria ..... 13 S. Iran ..... 125 Rials Norway ..... 3.75 N.kr.
Bahrain ..... 0.550 Din Israel ..... LS42.00 Oman ..... 0.600 Rials
Belgium ..... 26 B.Fr. Italy ..... 600 Lire Portugal ..... 30 Esc.
Canada ..... C.$ 1.10 Jordan ..... 325 Fils Qatar ..... 5.50 Rials
Cyprus ..... 300 Mills Kenya ..... Shs. 13.00 Saudi Arabia ..... 5.00 Rials
Denmark ..... 4.25 D.kr. Kuwait ..... 400 Fils Spain ..... 60 Ptas.
Egypt ..... 75 P. Lebanon ..... fL3.00 Sweden ..... 3.50 S.kr.
Eire ..... 30 P. Libya ..... LDin. 0.25 Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
Finland ..... 3.50 F.M. Luxembourg ..... 26 L.Fr. Tunisia ..... 0.375 Din
France ..... 3.50 F Madeira ..... 32.5 Esc. Turkey ..... T.L. 37.50
Germany ..... 1.80 D.M. Malta ..... 22 Cents U.A.E. ..... 6.00 Dirh
Great Britain ..... 25 P. Morocco ..... 3.50 Dh. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.50
Greece ..... 30 Drs. Netherlands ..... 1.90 Fior. Yugoslavia ..... 25 D.

Bani-Sadr Vows War With Iraq if Attacks Continue

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, April 11 — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr today threatened war on Iraq and battles against Israel, and warned the United States' allies that they will not get oil from Iran if they back Washington's economic and diplomatic actions against Tehran over the hostage crisis.

Accusing Iraq of "dancing to any music that America played," Mr. Bani-Sadr warned that Iran would go to war if there is a worsening in intermittent border hostilities.

In New York, the United States said today that it had imposed travel restrictions on Iranian diplomats at the United Nations. Jill Schuker, spokeswoman for the U.S. Mission to the UN, said that the 12 members of the Iranian delegation, and their families, are barred from traveling more than 25 miles from the center of New York City without permission.

The restriction was in line with the U.S. expulsion of Iranian diplomats and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Iran, Ms. Schuker said. Similar restrictions are in effect for diplomats of other nations that have no diplomatic relations with the United States, such as Cuba and Albania.

Iranian diplomats may submit to the U.S. Mission at the UN requests to travel beyond the restricted zone in connection with UN duties, and decisions on the requests will be made by the State Department in Washington, Ms. Schuker said.

U.S.-UN Agreement

Under an agreement with the United Nations, the United States may not expel diplomats accredited to the United Nations unless they violate U.S. law. Thus, the Iranian diplomats at the United Nations were not included in the expulsion of Iranian Embassy and consular personnel who were accredited to the U.S. government.

In Tehran, Mr. Bani-Sadr spoke at a huge anti-Iraq and anti-U.S. rally. Tehran radio claimed that the crowd numbered 3 million — two-thirds of the city's population — but Western reporters put the figure in the hundreds of thousands.

In an interview made public today, Mr. Bani-Sadr also sought to play down his personal role in the hostage crisis. "I do not want and cannot involve myself further in the hostages affair," having already done "everything in my power," he was quoted as saying by the Italian weekly magazine L'Espresso.

If Carter did not understand and believes he could resolve the crisis following the traditional policy methods of a superpower, it is not my fault," he was quoted as saying.

President Carter on Monday broke relations with and imposed trade sanctions against Iran in an effort to gain the release of the 50 Americans held hostage since Nov. 4 by militants at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, in his speech broadcast by Tehran radio, threatened war on Iraq if Iran was invaded, and said he was confident that the Iraqi people would topple the government of President Saddam Hussein.

However, Mr. Bani-Sadr also urged Iraq to cease hostilities toward Iran so that the two Moslem neighbors could fight Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, where Israel has deployed about 360 men against possible Palestinian guerrilla attacks.

Mr. Bani-Sadr also declared that Iran was prepared to stop making direct deals with Japan, which relies on Iran for 10 percent of its oil needs, and Europe, which which gets 5 percent of its petroleum from Iran, because, he said, they are under "U.S. domination."

Yesterday, Tehran radio said that Iranian and Iraqi gunners and helicopters traded fire across the border again, an Iraqi bomb killed one person and wounded 20 in the oil refinery city of Abadan, and Iranian Navy ships entered the northern Gulf to offset what it called any more Iraqi "aggression."



Associated Press

An Iranian flight student grasps his girlfriend's hand from a bus window as he and others leave a Pensacola, Fla., naval station under President Carter's order expelling Iranian military students.



Associated Press

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr speaks at Tehran rally.

Japan Backs EEC on Hostages

By William Chapman

TOKYO, April 11 (WP) — Japan agreed today to go along with nine European countries in pressing Iran for a commitment to release the U.S. hostages in Tehran. The Foreign Ministry also announced that it would bring its ambassador home temporarily from Iran for a review of Iran's response.

It was Japan's first public step toward applying pressure on Iran and was taken after the European Economic Community had acted yesterday in Lisbon.

Japan has said repeatedly that it would watch the actions of European nations in the crisis and try to act in concert with them.

U.S. officials appeared pleased with the move. A U.S. Embassy official in Tokyo said it was regarded "as an expression of Japanese solidarity in this effort."

Japan has been reluctant to take any actions that might irritate Iran because it fears they could lead to a cutoff of Iranian oil supplies. Japan gets 10 percent of its oil from Iran.

The government has insisted that it has not yet made any decisions on the last U.S. requests to invoke economic sanctions or curtail diplomatic relations with Iran. Today, the Japanese government expressed irritation at news reports in the United States that claimed Japan would do nothing about the U.S. requests for fear of losing oil supplies.

Foreign Minister Saburo Okita called those reports "completely erroneous." In a news conference with foreign reporters, he said that all of the U.S. requests were still under consideration and would be discussed at a Cabinet meeting on Monday.

Mr. Okita confirmed that the ambassador to Iran, Tsutomu Wada, would return to Tokyo after joining in the common representations to be made by the European nations. Yesterday in Lisbon, those countries resolved to ask the Iranian government when and on what terms the hostages would be released.

There were additional signs of Japanese public opposition today to siding with the U.S. effort to free the hostages.

Two major national newspapers, Asahi and Yomiuri, carried pointed editorials urging the government to accept U.S. displeasure and refuse to join in sanctions or diplomatic pressures.

Asahi called the hostage-taking a bilateral conflict between the United States and Iran and noted that oil from the Middle Eastern countries is Japan's lifeline. It asked what the United States would do to help if Japan's economy were damaged by a loss of oil. Japan should be prepared to say "bitter words" to the United States if necessary, it added.

The Yomiuri editorial said: "Selfish as it may seem, we cannot support the United States fully on Iran in consideration of our national interests." It also noted hints of U.S. military actions against Iran. "There is no telling where this will lead to," it said. "We urge the United States to exercise restraint."

The editorials were unusual in that both newspapers are usually pro-U.S. and, in cases of U.S.-Japan conflicts over trade and defense matters, often urge the government to reach an accommodation.

Japan anticipates the possibility of a hostile reaction from Iran when its ambassador joins in the European move, but officials are not sure how strong it will be. In an apparent bid to minimize the danger, the Foreign Ministry promptly gave its explanation today to the Iranian ambassador in Tokyo. He was told, according to Japanese press accounts, that the temporary recall of the ambassador from Tehran was not intended to interrupt the two countries' relations.

Envoys Meet Ghotbzadeh

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, April 11 — Ambassadors from the nine European Economic Community countries met Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran here today to discuss the hostages.

A spokesman for the West German ambassador said that the envoys did not deliver a message demanding the hostages' immediate release that the community's foreign ministers issued in Lisbon. The ambassadors will meet President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr tomorrow, the spokesman said, and the message is expected to be relayed then.

In Washington, President Carter reminded Europe today about the "extreme importance to us of a very close alliance and a very close understanding."

Argentina Recalls Envoy

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (UPI) — The Argentine military government of President Jorge Videla today expressed "profound concern" for the U.S. hostages and said it had recalled its ambassador from Iran.

Argentina produces 90 percent of the oil it uses and thus would not be vulnerable to an oil cutoff by Iran.

Iran to Boycott

LONDON, April 11 (AP) — The Iranian government has decided not to send a team to the Olympic Games this summer, Tehran radio announced today. There was no elaboration of the reasons for the decision, but Iran has been strongly critical of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Committee Seems Set to Reject Invitation

U.S. Olympic Officials Predict Boycott

By Barry Lorge

COLORADO SPRINGS, April (WP) — President Carter may need to carry out his threat to take legal action to prevent American athletes from competing in the Olympic Games in Moscow.

Highly placed sources in the U.S. Olympic Committee are predicting that the organization will vote this weekend to comply voluntarily with the president's insistence that the United States boycott the Games.

Mr. Carter's warning in a Washington speech yesterday was his most forceful defense to date of his call for a boycott to rebuke the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan. It was also his first acknowledgment that he is ready to invoke legal powers to keep American athletes out of the Games if the U.S. Olympic Committee votes to send a team to Moscow.

Emergency Powers Act

It followed by a day statements by Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti that the president has the authority under the Emergency Powers Act to bar the travel of any firm, organization or groups of two or more persons to any area during what he considers to be a time of national emergency.

The president's speech was interpreted as another firm message to the U.S. Olympic Committee, which has been under increasing pressure from the administration to reject its invitation to the Moscow Games.

Late yesterday the White House announced that, at Mr. Carter's direction, Vice President Mondale would fly to Colorado Springs tomorrow and address the committee's House of Delegates.

The delegates, meeting here over the weekend, were to take up the boycott issue tomorrow.

The meeting is expected to be stormy and bitterly divided. But some of the most influential delegates forecast that the committee would vote reluctantly in favor of a boycott, to avoid the dire financial consequences that almost certainly would result from defying the president and Congress.

Formal implementation of a decision to boycott the Moscow Games will probably be delayed and entrusted to the committee officers and 23-member administrative committee. They will try to arrange federal subsidies to cover a projected Olympic Committee budget deficit of more than $7 million, in return for a prompt rejection of the Moscow invitation.

The deadline for entering the Games is May 24, and the Olympic Committee officers have reportedly said that they would like to defer a final decision until that time, keeping their options open in case U.S. public opinion shifted against a boycott and prompted the president to change his mind.

The administration, however, has made it clear that its decision against participation is irrevocable.

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Lebanon Tensions Rise As UN Forces Face Fire

Israel Claims It Withdraws Some Troops

By Edward Cody

BEIT YAHOUN, Lebanon, April 11 (WP) — Christian militiamen armed and advised by Israel opened heavy machine-gun fire today on the deputy commander of UN forces in Lebanon at a border village where UN troops are locked on a tense showdown with the irregulars.

The Norwegian officer, Brig. Gen. Ole Nilsen, escaped unhurt along with a senior UN political adviser, James Holger, and the commander of the Irish battalion in UN forces, Col. Jack Kissane. Both were with Gen. Nilsen along with several other officials in an armored personnel carrier pulling into Tairi, just north of the border.

[The militiamen also captured an American and a Norwegian, and cut food and water supplies to UN units along the Israeli-Lebanese border, United Press International reported.

[A UN spokesman said that the captured American and Norwegian, both observers of the UN peacekeeping force, were being held at the village of Ras. The United Nations did not disclose the identities of either captive or say why they were being held.

[Meanwhile, Israel announced that it had begun to withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon, according to the Associated Press. The Israeli Army "began to withdraw from southern Lebanon those of its forces which have completed their missions," the Israeli announcement said. An estimated 350 Israeli troops have occupied southern Lebanon for three days.]

Out of View

Today's shooting underscored the increasing confrontation in these rugged, rock-strewn hills since Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers moved across the border Wednesday to reinforce the Israeli-sponsored militia in barring access to Israel by Palestinian commando squads.

Some of the Israeli Army pulled back out of view of UN observation posts today in what UN officials said was a gesture designed to reduce the impact of the Israeli incursion before an expected UN Security Council debate demanded by Lebanon. But Israeli soldiers and some Israeli armor remained within the 60-mile long "free Lebanon" border strip commanded by Maj. Saad Haddad, a secessionist Lebanese officer put in place and maintained by the Israeli Army to run the buffer zone where UN troops are prevented from patrolling.

"Don't think they left the en-

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United Press International

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt wipes his face as he listens to question at a National Press Club luncheon in Washington.

Sadat Assails Israel On Settlement Policy

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt yesterday condemned Israel's policy of establishing settlements in occupied Arab territory as "unfounded, ill-conceived and illegal," and warned that they constituted "an invitation to further violence and unrest."

"It generates hatred and friction; it is the worst formula for coexistence," Mr. Sadat said of the policy in a strongly worded speech to the National Press Club on the last day of his Washington visit. He left for Cairo last night and arrived there today.

The president also said that Egypt would insist on a "genuine and far-reaching" transfer of power from the Israeli military government in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to a self-governing Palestinian authority.

"Any attempt to prolong Israeli control, under one pretext or another, is doomed to failure," he said. He repeated Egypt's contention that the ultimate goal of the negotiating process should be self-determination for the Palestinians.

The Egyptian leader was on a three-day official visit during which he conferred for nearly six hours with President Carter on possible compromises to speed the talks on Palestinian autonomy. Mr. Sadat told the press club audience that he was "quite satisfied" with the outcome of his talks.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel is due in Washington next week for similar sessions with Mr. Carter.

After that, the negotiating teams headed by Mr. Carter's special envoy, Sol Linowitz, Interior Minister Yosef Burg of Israel and Premier Mustapha Khalil of Egypt are expected to meet in Washington to begin sustained talks on the details of an agreement. These are expected to continue until an agreement is reached or, alternatively, it becomes necessary to bring the leaders back

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Spain, U.K. Set Gibraltar Talks

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 11 (NYT) — Spain and Britain have registered a major breakthrough on their ancient quarrel over the territory of Gibraltar, which has emerged as an important obstacle to Spain's entry into NATO.

After meeting for two days in Lisbon, Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, and Marcelino Oreja, the Spanish foreign minister, issued a communique late yesterday in which the two nations agreed to "resolve, in a spirit of friendship, the Gibraltar problem."

In a major concession, Spain agreed to lift the land blockade of the two-square-mile peninsula that it imposed in June, 1969, after voters among the 25,000 inhabitants of Gibraltar decided overwhelmingly in favor of retaining their colonial connection to Britain. England seized the strategic territory at the mouth of the Mediterranean in 1704, and sealed its claim to it by the Treaty of Utrecht nine years later.

Gap Remains

The Lisbon communique underscored the gap that still separates Britain and Spain on Gibraltar. Spain maintained that the issue was "re-establishment of the territorial integrity of Spain" and said that, "in the outcome of the negotiations, the interests of the Gibraltarians should be fully safeguarded." Britain promised "to honor the freely and democratically expressed wishes of the people of Gibraltar."

In elections held in the colony on Feb. 6, Sir Joshua Hassan's Labor Party, which favors retaining Gibraltar's current status, won a third term in office, taking 8 of the 15 seats in the local legislature. A party favoring even closer links to Britain for the Gibraltarians, a mixture of Mediterranean peoples, won six seats. Another grouping that voiced tentative support for ties to Spain was shut out.

Spanish officials said that the iron gates that separate Gibraltar from the Spanish mainland should be opened by June 1 if negotiations are begun. A certain euphoria prevailed in the Foreign Ministry here today since Britain had finally accepted the long-standing Spanish demand that "negotiations" over Gibraltar be held. Britain had preferred the more informal term "talks." Moreover, the Lisbon communique stated that the negotiations should be held "in accordance with relevant UN resolutions," which tend to favor Spain's case that the decolonization of the Rock should end with its return to Spanish sovereignty.

The communique highlighted that the resolution of the Gibraltar issue would "contribute to European and Western solidarity," which diplomats here saw as an allusion to Spain's gradual moves toward economic and military integration with Western Europe. Premier Adolfo Suarez's government favors Spain's eventual entry into NATO, but Spanish officials have emphasized that it was unthinkable for Spain to enter the alliance before the Gibraltar tangle was settled.

Gibraltar is a British naval base, but vessels from NATO nations pay calls at its docks, which are the backbone of the local economy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

China, Taiwan Quietly Invite U.S. to Trade With Both

By James P. Sterba

HONG KONG (NYT) — Both China and Taiwan, in major but quiet policy changes, are encouraging American companies to do business on both sides of the Formosa Strait, according to U.S. business leaders based in Taipei and Hong Kong.

Warnings from Peking that dealings with Taiwan could compromise deals with the mainland have ceased in the 15 months since the United States broke diplomatic ties with the Taiwanese government and established full relations with China.

Now there is tacit approval and private encouragement from both sides, according to Robert Parker, president of the American Chamber of Commerce on Taiwan. Without a clear statement of policy from Peking, some U.S. corporations and the State Department remain cautious — overly so, according to Mr. Parker, a lawyer.

Some bankers and other U.S. businessmen in Hong Kong shuttle in and out of here, to both Taiwan and the mainland, without difficulty.

Pretense Dropped

While many U.S. companies maintain separate divisions or subsidiaries to deal with Taiwan and China, some have dropped the pretense of scheduling separate trips for their executives in Asia dealing with each side.

For example, Wang An, president of Wang Laboratories, a fast-growing U.S. computer company, went from Taiwan to China last week with only a short stopover in Hong Kong. It was the first trip to the mainland for the Harvard-educated physicist in 35 years. He was born in Shanghai.

On Taiwan, where a Wang Laboratories subsidiary has operated for 12 years, Mr. Wang met President Chiang Ching-kuo and announced that one of the firm's three plants there would begin turning out microcomputers in December.

In China, Mr. Wang said, he expected to talk with officials about possible joint ventures and an expansion of business. Last year, his company sold China 13 medium-sized computer systems for planning agencies and statistics.

Stern Warnings

Before the United States established full ties with the Peking government on Jan. 1, 1979, Chinese officials had issued stern warnings to U.S. companies that they would have to sever direct business ties with Taiwan if they expected to make deals on the mainland. Of the more than 300 U.S. companies with business on Taiwan, Pan American World Airways and First National Bank of Chicago were the only major firms to end relations with Taipei.

At first, it was not known whether U.S. business executives living in Taiwan would be allowed to travel to China, or whether Hong Kong-based executives would be allowed to travel to both Taiwan and the mainland without duplicate travel documents.

Mr. Parker, who lives in Taipei, resolved the question for himself last August when he and other American chamber presidents in Asia were invited by Vice President Mondale to the opening of the U.S. Consulate in Canton.

"There was all this speculation and nervousness about whether I should go and whether it would cause problems," he said. "But I went and nothing happened. Neither side said anything."

Now U.S. businessmen, journalists, scholars and students travel freely to both sides using the same passport stamped with both Chinese and Taiwanese entry and exit stamps.

More than two dozen U.S. companies are doing business with both sides. Among those with substantial Taiwan operations and either commitments or proposals with the mainland are Chase Manhattan, General Motors, Union Carbide, American Express and Kodak.

China's rationale is that, since it officially recognizes Taiwan not as a separate nation but as a province, it must encourage the same kinds of foreign investment in Taiwan as it does in mainland provinces.

The Kuomintang leaders on Taiwan are encouraging U.S. companies to deal with the mainland as a method of comparison shopping. They believe Taiwan's efficiency, quality and incentives will prevail.

Militia Chief Asserts Irish Troops Partial, Must Leave Lebanon

By William Claiborne

METULLA, Israel, April 11 (WP) — The commander of Christian militiamen in southern Lebanon demanded today that the 600-man Irish battalion in the United Nations peacekeeping force leave Lebanon because it has become sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Maj. Saad Haddad, the leader of the Israeli-supported "Free Lebanon" enclave, said the Irish peacekeeping unit has provided tacit assistance to PLO guerrillas ever since Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan of Ireland said Feb. 10 in Bahrain that Palestinians have a right to self-determination.

"The Irish are helping the terrorists; they are receiving orders from their country to help the PLO because they made an agreement to recognize the PLO," Maj. Haddad said in an interview in this border town.

"It is better if they get out of Lebanon. It will be better for everyone," said Maj. Haddad, whose several hundred regulars and 500 militiamen control the secessionist enclave stretching five miles deep for 60 miles along the border from the Mediterranean to the foothills of Mount Hermon.

UN Denies Charges

UN officials denied Maj. Haddad's charges, and said the militiamen have forced their way into areas that are supposed to be under UN control.

Tensions between Maj. Haddad's forces and the Irish battalion have been high since militiamen rammed their way into the village of Tairi in the Irish zone last Sunday in an armored vehicle and demanded the right to establish a position there. When Irish troops, backed by reinforcements from the Dutch and Ghanaian units, encircled Tairi, the militiamen opened fire and captured nine Irish soldiers, holding them for several days. One Irish soldier, shot in the head, is in critical condition in an Israeli hospital.

Some of Maj. Haddad's forces remain behind the Irish lines in Tairi, and other militiamen have blocked an access road, preventing supplies from reaching the UN forces.

Ireland's nonresident ambassador to Israel, Sean Ronan, arrived this week to talk with Israeli officials about Maj. Haddad's militia. While Israel insists it has no control over the militiamen, Israeli liaison officers are constantly in the enclave and Maj. Haddad regularly appears in Metulla for meetings with high-ranking Israeli Army officers.

Maj. Haddad's militiamen are paid by the Israeli Army, which also sends them their supplies.

Maj. Haddad said today his troops will refuse to leave Tairi, and he charged the village is along a route through which Palestinian guerrillas regularly pass. He said Irish soldiers yesterday prevented his men from attacking or attempting to "arrest" PLO guerrillas in two vehicles in Barash, in the UN zone.

"The people of Tairi came and asked for our help; they don't trust the UN," said Maj. Haddad, who derisively calls the Irish UN troops "Johnny Walkers."

Maj. Haddad's allegations, even taking into account his explosive and quixotic personality, underscore the difficulties of trying to achieve a semblance of stability in southern Lebanon.

Protest Lodged

Israel's incursion into Lebanon on Wednesday to establish a line of "defensive positions" stretching 12 miles between the villages of Markaba and Kunine has complicated that process, according to the United Nations, which has lodged a protest against Israel.

Almost every day for the past several weeks, UN forces have been fired upon either by Maj. Haddad's forces or by PLO guerrillas, whom Maj. Haddad and the Israelis say roam freely in the UN zone that is sandwiched between the Christian enclave and the Litani River to the north. Israel claims that 700 guerrillas, backed by 1,000 armed leftist supporters, are in southern Lebanon.

UN soldiers passing in and out of Metulla complain that they cannot begin to keep peace in southern Lebanon as long as Maj. Haddad's militiamen encroach on the UN zone and fire indiscriminately at guerrillas and UN posts.

The Israelis say they have no confidence in the UN's ability to intercept PLO infiltrators headed for the border, and they complain that it was through the Irish zone that a terrorist squad passed on Monday on its way to the Misgav Am border kibbutz, where three Israelis were killed.

The Israeli Army incursion Wednesday was, in effect, also an expression of no confidence in Maj. Haddad's forces. Some of the 350 Israeli troops the UN says are in Lebanon are assisting the militiamen to patrol the Haddad salient.

Israeli officers said privately that the Israeli Army incursion was carried out to establish observation posts because intelligence had indicated that the PLO planned terrorist operations in Israel during Prime Minister Menachem Begin's trip to Washington next week. But there were indications that the Israelis were digging in for a longer stay in Lebanon.

Coup Leader's Shadow Hangs Over Ghana

Rawlings Says Civilian Government 'on Probation'

By Pranay B. Gupte

ACCRA, Ghana (NYT) — The quick smile is still there, as are the swagger and the ready raising of the fist to which Ghanaians still respond with cheering and cries of "Jerry!" But his language is toned down now, and when Jerry Rawlings speaks his words reflect disappointment at the way things have been going in Ghana since he handed over power to an elected civilian government last September.

"A whole lot of us are very disillusioned these days," the 33-year-old former Air Force lieutenant said the other day. "Life keeps getting worse for the majority of Ghanaians. After 23 years of independence, shouldn't life get at least a little better for the ordinary man? Where are the priorities of this new civilian government? What have they been doing in these last six months?"

The government of President Hilla Limann has spent much of the last six months in the shadow of Mr. Rawlings, its popularity a distant second to his. The memory of the revolt of June 4, 1979 — in which Mr. Rawlings and other junior officers toppled the military regime of Lt. Gen. Frederick Akuffo and then executed the general, two other former military heads of state and five other persons accused of corruption — is still vivid among Ghana's 12 million people and in the minds of government officials.

'Paranoia'

"There seems to be a paranoia in this government about Jerry Rawlings and what he is up to," Mr. Rawlings said with a big smile. "It recently got to the point that whenever I met the president I would jokingly say, 'What coup am I supposed to be planning now?' "

Mr. Limann's government took office last Sept. 24 as the result of elections that had been scheduled before the revolt and that Mr. Rawlings allowed to proceed. Despite the repeated assertions by Mr. Rawlings that he is committed to the new Ghanaian civil constitution, speculation continues about what he will do next.

"I see this as a time to reflect and to assess," Mr. Rawlings said. "Look, if I wanted to form a political party, I could, and it would probably bring this government down. But that is not what I want to do. You hear rumors all the time that some officers currently in the military will seize power in yet another revolt and then turn to me for national leadership.

"I pray to God that if there is a revolt it does not come from the armed forces. I think Ghanaians are not going to tolerate more military rule. I believe we are committed to civilian rule," which returned after seven years of military government.

There are those, including members of the ruling People's National Party, who have difficulty believing Mr. Rawlings, especially because he is also the most prominent critic of the Limann government.

Opposition Seen

Mr. Rawlings responds that those who question his motives are mostly reactionaries opposed to what he sees as the gains of the June 4 revolt.

"Almost from the day we handed over power, as had been scheduled, there was a campaign to vilify me and to discredit our revolution," he said. "There were even assassination plans, which did not bother me because what is keeping me alive is the fact that if I don't eat breakfast tomorrow there is the likelihood that a whole lot of them won't eat lunch."

Within weeks of yielding the reins of government to Mr. Limann, Mr. Rawlings was retired from the Ghanaian Air Force in a manner that even some of his critics concede was clumsy. Mr. Rawlings learned about his retirement — on the ground that a former head of state should not serve as a minor officer in the armed forces — on his car radio.

Then there were suggestions, in speeches by some government officials and in pamphlets circulated anonymously in Accra, that Mr. Rawlings and his revolutionary council gained financially while in power.

"I have been harassed and harassed, and I know that the state security agencies have a lot to do with such mischief," Mr. Rawlings said.

Government officials challenge his contention. "He probably has his reasons to say he is being harassed," said John Nabjila, the Ghanaian minister for information and presidential affairs. "It's a question of what he wants to put across, and this may be opposed to reality. As far as this government is concerned, Rawlings . . . is free to say what he likes. He is not being harassed."

Nevertheless, there are those, like Elizabeth Ohene, editor of the government-owned Daily Graphic newspaper, who feel that the Limann government has bungled its handling of Mr. Rawlings.

"The government had the choice of using his talents or effectively neutralizing him; they haven't done the first and they botched up on the second," Miss Ohene said. "So now it seems sometimes that they spend their time looking over their shoulders to see if Jerry Rawlings is hovering behind them."

Mr. Rawlings says that the Limann administration offered him only a seat on the ceremonial Council of State, after he had asked for a position in which he could concentrate on farming development in this largely agricultural country.

Political Base

"The government could not even agree to this; perhaps they thought I would spend the time building a political base among farmers," Mr. Rawlings said. "Meanwhile they bought off some of the people who had worked with me in the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council."

All of Mr. Rawlings' former colleagues have been sent abroad to places like Britain, West Germany and the United States for courses at military colleges.

"What is going on in Ghana these days appears to be an attempt to reimpose the corrupt old order; it is a betrayal of the June 4 spirit, and that is where the danger lies," Mr. Rawlings said. "Limann doesn't even see that he is under very strong probation; he even feels insulted to be told that he is on probation. This is not a threat directed at him. This is simply to say to him that the ability of the ordinary Ghanaian to act was reactivated by our June 4 revolt and that the Ghanaians will no longer be suppressed."

Every day, scores of Ghanaians visit Mr. Rawlings to complain about the food shortages, the rising prices, the lack of jobs. He is involved in civic projects. He makes speeches around the country, saying that Ghanaians should be vigilant and demand better performance and integrity from the government.

Iranian Army Appears Vulnerable to Attack

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP) — Although Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has put the Iranian Army on alert and called for the overthrow of the Iraqi government, the once-powerful Iranian military forces would probably lose an all-out struggle with the heavily armed Iraqis.

That is the cautious assessment of U.S. specialists monitoring the escalating war of words between Tehran and Baghdad and reports of skirmishes along the 800-mile-long Iranian-Iraqi border.

Iran's military machine — which was the most powerful in the Gulf region before Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was deposed as shah — has deteriorated badly in the turmoil following the revolution. Purges of officers and desertion in the ranks have brought the army down to what U.S. specialists believe is less than half its former size.

Many of the sophisticated fighter planes and big warships bought from the United States in the mid-1970s cannot fly or sail for lack of maintenance, spare parts and skilled technicians. Even when planes do get into the air, sources say, the complicated missile and bombing systems that make them effective cannot always be operated.

Cautious Assessment

The deterioration of Iranian military strength has allowed Iraq, which is equipped with a Soviet-supplied tank corps that is the largest in the Arab world, to emerge as the dominant combat force in the region in terms of land armies.

Nevertheless, the U.S. assessment of how things would end in an all-out war — which specialists in Washington do not yet believe is likely — is cautious.

For one thing, U.S. intelligence information on the region is sharply reduced from the pre-Khomeini days, when there were 1,000 U.S. military advisers in Iran and thousands of technicians and other Americans in the area.

Second, both countries under their present rulers are extremely secretive, with decisions stemming more from the personalities of Ayatollah Khomeini or President Saddam Hussein of Iraq than from Western-style military logic.

Perhaps as important a source of uncertainty is the fact that neither force has been tested or has a good track record in combat, so that statistics about armaments can be misleading.

The last major outing for the Iraqi Army was in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Iraqi forces have been built up greatly since then, but in that war a brigade-size Iraqi expeditionary force was quickly and badly beaten by Israeli forces in Syria.

Mixed Performance

Iranian troops turned in a mixed performance helping put down a lightly armed rebellion in Oman's Dohfar province in the early 1970s.

U.S. analysts believe that the Iranian military today could not defend the country's borders against any determined attacker, nor could it sustain a heavy battle for more than a few days to perhaps a week or two.

Political instability also is inhibiting the Army from playing a substantial role in handling dissent or pockets of rebellion within the country, these specialists believe. Many professional soldiers are reluctant to fire on elements of the population, such as the Kurds, because of fear that, under a different regime, they could be vulnerable to charges of political murder.

Even if the Iranian government wanted to take control of the U.S. Embassy hostages from the militants, sources here believe, the army would not be likely to do it. Ayatollah Khomeini would have to call on portions of the roughly 20,000 to 30,000 men of the Revolutionary Guard, the paramilitary force that protects the ayatollah's revolution.

In the meantime, the Iraqi 200,000-man ground army has been equipped with almost 2,000 Soviet-built tanks and is widely viewed as the best equipped and disciplined force in the region. Most important, the armed forces have not gone through the turmoil of those of Iran.

Although the United States does not have diplomatic relations with the regime in Baghdad, which is viewed here as extremist on Middle East issues, informal relations with Iraq have improved in recent years to a stage that State Department officials describe as "correct but limited contact."

The Iraqis have also turned away somewhat from the Soviet Union during that same period, becoming less isolated from the West and the nonaligned world as their own oil wealth and influence expands.

Extended Feud

Iran and Iraq have been feuding for years, mostly over Iraqi claims to three small islands in the Gulf that Iran occupied in 1971. In recent months, there have been numerous reports of small military clashes and assertions from Baghdad that Iranians were stirring up trouble in Iraq and were responsible for bomb blasts in the Iraqi capital that recently killed several persons.

Paradoxically, even though Iraq has been one of the toughest critics of U.S. policy in the Middle East, Iran under the ayatollah is accusing Iraq of being a U.S. puppet in practice because of Baghdad's actions toward Iran.

There were also press reports yesterday that small, armed groups of exiled Iranians opposed to Ayatollah Khomeini were forming in Iraq with the acquiescence of the Iraqi government.

These groups are supporters of Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last Iranian premier designated by the shah. Mr. Bakhtiar left Iran early last year and has been living in Paris.

UN Forces Face Militia Fire in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

clave," a UN official said. "They just moved out of our sight."

Several Israeli soldiers were seen lunging at a checkpoint marking the end of the Irish-controlled UN zone at the southern edge of this village about a mile north of Bint Jubail and three miles north of the Israeli border. About 100 yards down the road, youths from the Haddad militia were throwing stones at Irish troops in a clash that bordered at times on the burlesque but dramatized the bad blood between UN forces on the one hand and Israeli troops and Maj. Haddad's irregulars on the other.

About 200 Irish soldiers backed by armored personnel carriers and carring FAL assault rifles spent several hours trading volleys of stones and smoke grenades with the youths, some of whom carried Kalashnikov AK-47 submachine guns. Even after the youths set fire to the tire of an Irish amphibious armored personnel carrier, the Irish and Ghanaian soldiers with them held their fire.

Irish Harassed

On both ends of Beit Yahoun, the Irish were the object of scorn. On one end, the Haddad militiamen called them a "whisky army" and ridiculed their efforts to carry out a two-year-old Security Council mandate ordering UN forces to control the area. At the other end, villagers who were prevented from reaching their homes because of the stone-throwing match were shouting their wrath.

"You whore, what are you doing?" a villager shouted at the row of blue-helmeted Irish troops blocking the road. "They've been fighting among themselves for 50 years, and now they're coming to stop us from fighting?" asked another.

In Tairi, several miles west of here, Irish, Dutch and Senegalese troops fired only warning shots at the Super Sherman tank and half-track armored personnel carrier from which .50-caliber machine guns had fired on Gen. Nilsen's vehicle for about eight minutes.

The troops of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have controlled the village with about 50 militiamen trapped inside since they repulsed a militia attempt to take it over last Sunday. Maj. Haddad's Israeli advisers have since been warned that a Dutch unit encamped on a ridge overlooking Tairi will open fire with wire-guided tow missiles if the militia tanks fire again with their cannons, U.S. sources said.

Matter of Principle

"Tairi has become a matter of principle," a UN officer said. The village offers a commanding view of the border region. But more important, UN officials feel, Maj. Haddad's irregulars have expanded their enclave at UN expense several times in recent weeks and the line must be drawn at Tairi.

UN anger is especially high over the Tairi incidents because an Irish soldier identified as Stephen Griffin was critically wounded in the head during Sunday night's exchange and is said to be on the verge of death in a Haifa hospital, a rifle bullet lodged in his brain.

In addition, UN officials have complained bitterly of Israeli charges that Unifil was negligent in allowing Palestinian terrorists to infiltrate its lines for the raid last Monday on a northern Israeli kibbutz in which an Israeli soldier and two Israeli civilians, including an infant, were killed.

The main obstacle to doing a good job, UN officials feel, is the very Haddad militia that is sponsored and paid by Israel. "They say all the time that we are not doing our job," said an Irish UN officer here today. "And we spend all our time dealing with Haddad's people, the harassment and things."

At the same time, some UN officers in the 10-nation, 6,000-man Unifil force say that their Irish colleagues have not had authorization from Dublin to be stiff enough in dealing with challenges from Maj. Haddad's irregulars.

Sadat Says Settlements Invite Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

for a Camp David-style summit to overcome the remaining obstacles.

Mr. Begin has deferred any commitment on Israeli participation until he consults his Cabinet, but U.S. officials assume that Israel ultimately will join the discussions.

Accepts U.S. Proposal

Mr. Sadat told a group of reporters who met him yesterday afternoon at Blair House, the official guest residence, that Egypt had accepted a U.S. proposal to convene open-ended autonomy talks in Washington at the end of next week.

He also said that if Mr. Begin's meetings with Mr. Carter produced some progress, he would consider inviting the Israeli leader to address the National Assembly in Cairo and also making a second trip himself to Jerusalem.

At the same time, Mr. Sadat suggested that if no progress was made soon Egypt might turn to other negotiating alternatives, such as a European initiative to take the matter to the United Nations.

Egypt and Israel have committed themselves to a May 26 target date for the completion of an agreement, after which elections are to be held in the West Bank and Gaza for the self-governing authority that is to administer the areas for a five-year transition period. In the third year of that period, talks are to begin on the final status of the areas.

Flexible

In television interviews yesterday, Mr. Sadat said he was prepared to be flexible on the May 26 goal and that it would not matter if one or two issues remained to be resolved after that date. But he said it would be "very serious" if no significant progress was achieved by May 26.

The Egyptian leader also said he would be prepared to participate in a three-way summit if that proved necessary.

In his speech, Mr. Sadat contended that Egypt had fulfilled all its obligations under the Camp David accords in a spirit of generosity and ahead of schedule. "We were never stopped by trivialities and minor matters," he said, adding pointedly: "This spirit remains to be reciprocated."

Mr. Sadat called upon Israel, as he has in the past, to come forward with certain "confidence-building measures," including the freeing of political prisoners, the lifting of restrictions on political activity in the occupied areas and the reuniting of divided Arab families.

Holocaust Memorial Set for Week in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP) — Carrying out the terms of a congressional resolution, President Carter yesterday proclaimed next week as "days of remembrance" of victims of the Holocaust.

Recalling his visit last year to the Israeli memorial in Jerusalem to the Jewish victims of the Nazi era, Mr. Carter wrote: "We must study the record of the Holocaust and learn its lessons. We must never forget the terrible fruits of bigotry and hatred, and continually rededicate ourselves to the principles of equality and justice for all peoples."

U.S. Split With Iran Also Breaks Ties of Love

By Donnel Nunes

LONDON, April 11 (WP) — "It was an old-fashioned love story," the elderly American woman was telling the U.S. Embassy official. She had fallen in love with an aging Iranian two years ago while he was visiting the United States. Now she had come from California and he from Tehran to obtain his visa and return to her home to marry.

But the fairy-tale ending never came to pass. Only two days after he arrived in London, and half an hour before she boarded her plane to England on Monday, the United States severed relations with Iran, virtually ending the issuing of U.S. visas to Iranians.

And, after the two had barely more than a day together in London, British immigration authorities seized her fiance and put him on a plane back to Tehran.

"What can I do? I'll do anything," she said, tears welling in her eyes. "He was in the military under the shah. They may execute him."

The embassy official shifted nervously in his chair. "There's nothing we can do," he said, looking at the floor. "It's just a very unfortunate situation. Hope and pray the hostage situation is resolved, and then things may get back to normal."

The official watched the woman walk slowly down the corridor. "Bad news," he said morosely. "We've been dispensing it all week."

More Than 100 Calls

Almost within hours of President Carter's announcement Monday that relations were being cut off, the official's phone began ringing. By today he had received more than 100 calls about Iranian visa problems. Before, he rarely received any.

And within hours of Mr. Carter's statement, British immigration authorities began taking a hard line with Iranians attempting to enter Britain to catch planes bound for the United States.

Concerned that Iranians entering the country to obtain visas or visa revalidations might try to remain in Britain if they are unsuccessful, the British have begun placing them on planes bound for Tehran within hours after they land. Only a guarantee by the U.S. Embassy that an Iranian will be granted the documents that he or she needs will prevent deportation. And that, said the embassy official, is impossible.

"We just can't guarantee any Iranian will get a visa," said the official, who asked not to be identified. "All we know now is that, under the new guidelines, visas and revalidations will be granted only for humanitarian or national interest reasons. And all cases must now be reviewed by the State Department in Washington."

"Iranians won't be permitted to stay in Britain just to work out their problems with the U.S. Embassy," said a British Home Office official. "They've got to prove they came to visit Great Britain and not the United States. The immigration people have the tricky job of deciding on the spot who is who."

"The door's been slammed shut," said James Hooper, a U.S. Embassy political officer. "They [Iranians] are not going to get [their visas] revalidated. Only if there's a really pressing humanitarian need, like something medical I don't know of anyone who's gotten in since the president's speech."

The official in the visa section said that yesterday he received a call from a British immigration official at Heathrow Airport, who stopped a young Iranian who was trying to return to the United States with her 9-month-old son. They had been visiting Tehran when Carter cut off diplomatic relations. They were on their way to rejoin the student husband in California. The immigration at Heathrow refused her now-invalid visa.

"They asked me if I could guarantee she would get her visa revalidated," he said. "I could not guarantee that."

He said the two were probably put back on a plane for Tehran, where the woman will probably remain separated from her husband for the duration of the diplomatic struggle over the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

"The saddest thing is that the child is a U.S. citizen because she has been born there," he said.

An Iranian who is a naturalized U.S. citizen was worried that his new Iranian wife would be unable to join him in the United States. In another case the visa official said he decided, an American woman married to her Iranian fiance in London would, the day after learning that other Iranians would not be able to come to the United States at all.

The embassy official had received fairly good news for the latter couple. As relatives, they are entitled to visas — though the wait, he cautioned, could be months under a new review program set up by the State Department.

For the elderly woman and her Iranian fiance, the official had only offer words of solace. With the proper documents, it was possible, though not necessarily likely, that her fiance could obtain a visa. But it would take months.

"What made the English mean?" the woman said as she stood to leave.

"I don't think it's a question of being mean, but of enforcing the laws," the official said. "When you do, don't go to Iran."

Spain, U.K. to Negotiate On Future of Gibraltar

(Continued from Page 1)

Both British and Spanish diplomats are known to be exploring formulas that would permit Spain to assume sovereignty — perhaps through a NATO connection — while disturbing as little as possible the lives of the Gibraltarians. Through its huge economic subsidies, Britain has considerable leverage over Gibraltarian opinion.

Spain has clearly decided that the hard-line Franco stand, which gave birth to Gibraltarian nationalism, has been counterproductive. In December, 1977, the Suarez government re-established telephone links between Gibraltar and Spain, and the opening of human and commercial ties with neighboring Andalusia should ease a prickly, defiant attitude toward Spain that developed among many Gibraltarians after 1969.

Already, legislators from Andalusia had pressed the Suarez government to reopen the land links to Gibraltar, which before 1969 had provided many jobs for Spaniards living in the adjacent town of La Linea de la Concepcion. About 4,000 people in La Linea, or a quarter of its work force, are unemployed, and last October the town declared a general strike to protest Madrid's failure to pick up the economic slack during the last decade.

Spanish and British diplomats expect protracted negotiations over Gibraltar, with the key factor being the evolution of opinion among the Gibraltarians themselves. The Suarez government, in the opinion of many, would not like to see an excessively swift resolution of the issue, since Morocco is determined to raise the parallel question of the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla once Gibraltar is settled. Spain's new constitution specifically mentions Ceuta and Melilla as part of the nation, which would make surrendering them to Morocco extremely difficult for any Spanish government.

When Spain does lift the blockade of Gibraltar, it will have gotten rid of a minor problem that could have unsettled its entry into the Common Market, which could occur in 1983. One of the principles of the European Economic Community is open frontiers, which the blockade violates.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Giscard Cites U.K. Right to Alter EEC Rules

PARIS, April 11 (UPI) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France said today that Britain had every right to demand a change in Common Market rules, but that such a move would need a renegotiation of the Rome Treaty and a parliamentary ratification of the new rules.

But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told Le Figaro, a Paris newspaper, that he believed Europe should not tamper with its community in the face of growing world tensions.

He criticized EEC organs for not working with proper speed to prepare the ground for the European Council meeting April 27-28 in Luxembourg, saying that it was unrealistic to expect the council to solve the outstanding problems of Britain's demands for lesser financial contributions and other issues within a few hours.

Terrorist Plot on U.S. Democrats Suspected

JERSEY CITY, N.J., April 11 (AP) — A newspaper reported today that diagrams of Madison Square Garden in New York, where the Democratic National Convention is to be held this summer, were found during an FBI raid at an apartment where Carlos Torres, a suspected Puerto Rican terrorist leader, is believed to have lived.

FBI agents reportedly found architectural, electrical and sewerage plans for the arena in the apartment here Tuesday. The report, quoting police sources, appeared in the Dispatch, a newspaper in Union City, N.J.

According to the paper, police sources said that the plans indicated that the FALN Puerto Rican terrorist group intended to disrupt the convention. FBI agents in New Jersey declined comment, but agents in Chicago said that documents in the apartment indicated that FALN may have been plotting to bomb the Democratic convention in August, and perhaps the Republican convention in Detroit in July.

New Fighting Reported in Chadian Capital

BEIRUT, April 11 (UPI) — New fighting broke out today in Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, between government forces and the private army of Defense Minister Hissene Habre, the state-run Libyan radio said.

In a broadcast monitored here, the radio said that the clashes between the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and those of Mr. Habre began at dawn in two principal positions north of Ndjamena airport and near the Shari River in the south.

It said that government forces attacked the positions of the insurgents using heavy weapons, and it quoted observers as predicting that the clashes might be the beginning of a government assault to dislodge the forces of Mr. Habre.

Libyan Journalist Slain by Arabs in London

LONDON, April 11 (Reuters) — Two Arab gunmen shot and killed a Libyan journalist today outside a London mosque and police said they suspected the killing was politically motivated. The two men were arrested.

The dead man was Mohammed Mustafa Ramadan, 35, who had lived in London for about 16 years. He contributed to the London-based Al Qadisiya daily al-Arab and worked part-time for the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Arabic service.

He was shot as he came out from the mosque on the edge of Regent's Park after Friday prayers. The attackers, who were chased and overpowered by policemen, were not immediately identified but were believed to be Libyans.

U.S.-Oman Security Pact Is Reported Near

MUSCAT, Oman, April 11 (UPI) — The United States is near to obtaining access to military facilities in the strategic Gulf area through a far-reaching defense alliance with Oman, Western diplomatic sources said yesterday. They emphasized that the details were not complete but that there has been agreement on the key issues.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said that there were difficulties in the negotiations, but that certain questions remained unresolved. Reginald Bartholomew, the State Department's director of political-military affairs, has been in Muscat for the last week negotiating with senior Omani officials.

2 Cosmonauts Revive Salyut Space Station

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP) — Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin began reviving life-support and temperature control systems today on the Salyut-6 space station, which orbited the Earth unmanned for nearly eight months before the cosmonauts boarded it yesterday from their Soyuz-35 craft.

Tass said that the space station's systems were functioning normally and that the cosmonauts were adjusting normally to weightlessness and that they had begun experiments to study the effect of spaceflight on the specified "biological objects" that they brought.

Gandhi's Son Acquitted of Film Conspiracy

NEW DELHI, April 11 (UPI) — India's Supreme Court acquitted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son, Sanjay, and former Information Minister V.C. Shukla today in a case involving destruction of a film parodying Mrs. Gandhi's regime.

The prosecution, appointed by Mrs. Gandhi's government, did not ask for a conviction, court sources said. A Sessions Court found Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shukla guilty in February, 1979, of destroying the film and sentenced them to two years' imprisonment with fines of $1,500 and $1,000 respectively.

The case then went to the Supreme Court, which acquitted the two men on the ground that the prosecution failed to prove that a criminal conspiracy existed between them to burn the film during Mrs. Gandhi's 19[illegible] emergency rule.

...ene Transplants Seen as Tool ...n Treating Crippling Diseases

By Victor Cohn

...ASHINGTON, April 11 (WP) ...Genes have been transplanted ...the first time into animals, a feat ...may make it possible to insert ...s into humans to treat genetic ...ases or help defeat cancer.

...Dr. Martin Cline, the head of the ...arch team at the University of ...ifornia at Los Angeles, predicted ...terday that the technique could ...applied to humans in three to ...years to help treat to cancer ...relieve such crippling and often ...genetic diseases as sickle cell ...mia.

...he achievement was reported in ...British science journal Nature.

A simultaneous UCLA announcement called the work revolutionary.

"This shows it is possible to put new genes into animal cells and have [them] function when they are reintroduced into living mammals," Dr. Cline said. "The possibilities for that are enormous."

Hereditary Traits

A gene, chemically, is just a length of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) from the chromosomes or carriers of heredity inside the body's cells. But these chemicals contain all the hereditary characteristics that make every animal what it is.

Dr. Cline and his associates — Winston Salser, Karen Mercola, Howard Stang and others — successfully inserted two different genes into laboratory mice.

One was the gene from the common herpes simplex or cold sore virus. The other was a gene that produces resistance to the commonly used highly toxic anti-cancer drug, methotrexate.

The genes first had to be separated and cloned — grown in quantity in identical form — by some of the methods that have recently made gene isolation and recombinations possible.

Most such work has put new genes into bacteria. But Dr. Richard Alex of Columbia University and others have recently shown that mammalian cells, far more complicated than bacteria, can also absorb new genes.

In treating cancer, one problem is that the anti-cancer drug may be so toxic and powerful that it kills too many cells, not just cancer cells, and especially blood-forming cells in the bone marrow.

Using the Alex method, the UCLA scientists took bone marrow cells from adult mice and incubated the cells with DNA containing the desired new methotrexate-resistant gene, for example.

Some of the cells took up the new gene. These cells were then reinjected into the mice, and some went straight to the bone marrow.

When methotrexate was given these animals, the cells that took up the new genes were better able to survive it. They reproduced rapidly and within two months became the dominant blood-cell producing cells.

The hope in human cancer patients, said Dr. Cline, is that these new cells would help the body withstand larger and more effective doses of methotrexate or other anti-cancer drugs whose use is often limited because they kill too many blood-forming cells.

The UCLA animals bearing the new gene maintained a normal blood supply. In other animals given the anti-cancer drug, the blood and bone marrow cell counts fell perilously.

Correct the Defect

In treating sickle cell anemia or thalassemia — diseases in which patients are born with a defective gene that causes production of abnormal, harmful blood cells — Dr. Cline said that doctors would insert two genes. One would correct the defect and another would give the patient resistance to a drug to kill off his other defective genes.

Although "we don't have the techniques yet" to do this in humans — and no human trials can be expected for at least three years — "I think it's likely," Dr. Cline said, that in time "techniques will be available for inserting genes into many tissues in the body. Then you could conceivably insert the gene for insulin into people with diabetes, or the gene for growth hormone into people who have a growth hormone deficiency."

A biochemist at St. Mary's Hospital in London said in Nature that a crucial problem in humans would be how to control the new gene, which might become too active — and harmful. Dr. Cline said that drugs or other methods might handle the problem.

The most important achievement today, he said, is just showing that "the recombinant DNA people were right" in saying that someday genetic defects might be cured by replacing bad genes.



Associated Press

CAMPAIGN FROLICS — Rosalynn Carter, campaigning for her husband, throws a Frisbee across a street in Kansas City, left, and then applauds her toss. Her car is in the foreground.

...it Challenges U.S. Rules

...eterans Seek to Obtain ...adiation Victim Benefits

By Bernard Weinraub

...ASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT) ...a class-action suit filed yester... seven former U.S. servicemen ...eking to overturn Veterans ...inistration rules governing dis... benefits for radiation vic...

...The suit was filed on behalf of ...ary personnel who were or... to clean up debris after the ...ima and Nagasaki atomic ...bs in 1945 and those who were ...ed to nuclear test sites from ...to 1962.

...he suit seeks no damages, but ...n Milford, an attorney associat... with the National Law Veterans ..., said that, if successful, it ...d cost the government hun... of millions of dollars in dis... compensation, health care ...death benefits. A decision is ex... in several months.

...he suit says that cancer, tumors, ...erative bone and muscle dis..., blindness and genetic damage ...marked the lives of numerous ...ans involved in the cleanup at ...shima and Nagasaki and in 235 ...e-ground nuclear tests from ...through 1962.

...he 39-page suit was filed in U.S. ...rict Court in Washington by ...National Veterans Law Center, ...blic-interest law clinic associat... with American University. It ...s that about 2,000 American mil... personnel conducted cleanup ...rations without radiation pro... equipment at "ground-zero" ... Hiroshima and Nagasaki ...in three to five weeks of the ...ic bombing of the two Japa... cities. Ground zero is the point ...e an atomic blast occurs.

...addition to those present after ...mic blasts, the suit says, ...250,000 soldiers were at nu... tests, most of them conducted ...ands and the Marshall Islands ...Pacific, until 1962.

Close-Range Exposure

...Military personnel were often ...ned as close as 2,500 yards ...the site of the nuclear blast," ...suit says. "Within minutes after ...nuclear detonation many sol... often were ordered to posi... less than 200 yards from the ...und-zero' blast site. In a num... of exercises, soldiers were or... to crawl along the ground at ...s within yards of the blast site. ...evices to measure levels of ra... on exposure were not provided ...of the 1946 and 1962 military ...participants," the suit says. It adds that "no precautions were taken or devices distributed" to prevent the inhalation of radioactive particles during the tests, which were often used, according to Defense Department statements quoted in the suit, to study "human behavior in nuclear warfare."

A Veterans Administration official said of the suit: "This is the first time I've heard it." He declined further comment.

Joining the suit were the National Association of Atomic Veterans and the Committee for U.S. Veterans of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the widows of two former servicemen who assert that the fatal illnesses of their husbands were the direct result of radiation exposure.

8 Types of Cancer

The suit says that until last year the Veterans Administration had not developed any specific rules or guidelines to determine whether veterans exposed to radiation were entitled to disability or death benefits.

In August, 1979, the agency directed its regional offices to consider "several essential factors regarding a veteran's eligibility for disability or death benefits arising from radiation exposure." The agency asserted that most military personnel exposed to nuclear blasts received low levels of radiation and that only eight types of cancer were associated with radiation exposure. It also instructed the offices to consider a veteran's post-service exposure to potential carcinogens in considering the claims.

More than 490 veterans or their next of kin have filed claims for disability or death benefits as a result of radiation exposure. The Veterans Administration has denied 483 of the claims.

In their complaint, the veterans contend that the government has never fully explained the scientific and policy questions that supported its compensation rules. The veterans are asking the district court to declare these rules illegal and to order the government to conduct a public rule-making proceeding to create new ones.

The suit also charges that the Veterans Administration and the Defense Nuclear Agency of the Pentagon refused to allow public participation by scientists and veterans before issuing the rules.

End Seen to 1st-Quarter Respite

New Rise in U.S. Food Prices Expected

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP) — The Carter administration warned yesterday that the recent respite in food inflation may be coming to an end, and predicted that food prices will rise at a 10-percent annual rate this quarter, double their January-March pace.

The forecast, issued by the Council on Wage and Price Stability, also predicted cautiously that the rise in overall consumer prices may be less in the April-June quarter than the 18-percent annual rate of the January-March period, but the council declined to say by how much.

Analysts said the end to the tentative price holiday in supermarkets is expected to stem from factors including increases in energy costs and higher labor costs for processors and distributors. Farm prices still are low.

Economists also noted an end to the monthlong price freeze that Esther Peterson, the president's consumer affairs adviser, persuaded supermarket chains to impose last month.

Specialists said many large grocery chains, to compensate for the freeze, are expected to raise prices more this month than they otherwise would have.

The predictions were made as President Carter said that he would veto any tax cut passed this year unless Congress guaranteed that the fiscal 1981 budget would be balanced.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Mr. Carter's rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, also opposed a tax cut, agreeing that it would add to inflation unless accompanied by other steps, such as a wage-and-price freeze.

Sen. Kennedy said economic conditions now are different from those in 1962, when his brother, President John F. Kennedy, proposed a major tax cut that most economists now view as successful.

Also yesterday, Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, said he might favor a temporary freeze if prices charged by producers continued to climb. All three men spoke before a convention of newspaper editors.

The food prediction by the price council was not viewed as alarming. Food prices were unchanged in January and February, while overall grocery prices declined at an average 3.7-percent annual rate.

Predictions Unchanged

Agriculture Department officials said yesterday that, because of the first-quarter respite in food-price increases, they still are not changing their predictions that retail food prices will rise by 7 percent to 11 percent over the year.

Department figures show farm prices still depressed, particularly for cattle and hogs. Retail beef and pork prices are well below levels of a year ago.

The stable behavior of food prices has been one of the few bright spots in the consumer price index in recent months. The last big increase in those prices was in December, when they rose 1.4 percent.

The council predicted that retail prices of pork and eggs will continue to decline in this quarter, thanks primarily to sharp increases in production, while poultry prices will remain at January-March levels.

However, the agency said retail beef prices are expected to start rising again between April and June, mainly because of a cutback in marketing by feed lot operators. Prices of sugar and sweets also will rise sharply.

'Middleman's Spread'

Yesterday's report also showed that the so-called "middleman's spread" — the difference between farm prices and supermarket prices — was squeezed sharply in February for meats, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables.

Administration economic strategists have been counting on continued moderation in food prices to be a bulwark of the anti-inflation effort. Analysts said yesterday's predictions would not necessarily upset those expectations.

White House economists still are hoping that energy prices and interest rates will moderate enough to slow consumer price increases substantially later this year. However, most analysts expect a surge over the next three months.

In his speech to the editors' group yesterday, Sen. Kennedy repeated his assertions that the Carter administration's war on inflation is relying on "economic myth," including the notion that balancing the budget will help to slow prices.

He charged that, in moving toward conservative economic policies, Mr. Carter "has left behind the best traditions of the Democratic Party. Those traditions need not be left behind."

...udy Reviews U.S. Lack of Soviet Books

By Herbert Mitgang

...EW YORK, April 11 (NYT) — ...Helsinki Watch, a citizen com... in New York designed to ...ow the human rights aspects of ...Helsinki accords on East-West ...operation, has issued a new study ...the availability of Soviet litera... in the United States.

...he report acknowledges as true ...accusation by Moscow publish... officials that books of many ...authors are readily available in ...Soviet Union while the Ameri... public is not given an equal op...unity to read works by Soviet ...ers unless they happen to be ...dents.

...ut the report, compiled by Mau... Friedberg, chairman of the de...ment of Slavic languages and li...tures at the University of Illi..., contends that mere statistical ...parisons have no validity be...se of the different publishing ...ms. American publishers bring ...what they want while Soviet ...ks are subject to appraisal by ...rnment agencies.

...Winthrop Knowlton, chairman of ...per & Row, who heads the Hel... Watch subcommittee that ...missioned the Friedberg report, ...d that hundreds of publishers in ...United States dealt individually ...h Soviet literature, while Soviet ...lishing activities were central... Robert Bernstein, chairman of ...ndom House and of the Helsinki ...tch, added that a comparison of ...ures on books translated in the ...countries could be misleading ...ess the works themselves were ...mined.

...There are no Soviet authors ...se writings are banned in the ...ited States," the report says, ...t there are quite a few American ...hors who are boycotted in the U.S.S.R. Thus, not a line was ever printed in the U.S.S.R. about the most recent American Nobel Prize winner in literature, Isaac Bashevis Singer, and only one short story was printed in Russian some 15 years ago of another American Nobel laureate, Saul Bellow. Some authors are never translated for reasons that are either openly political, such as Herman Wouk and Sloan Wilson, or moral, such as Henry Miller."

Another difficult point of comparison apparently centers on what is meant by dissident writing and what state publishers consider a country's mainstream literature.

"The American public does not expect its country's writers to celebrate the virtues of the American way of life," the report declares. "Americans generally agree that a writer's proper role is that of a critic of his society."

The report holds that Soviet houses often choose for translation American literature showing the seamy side of life in the United States. It says that Soviet publishing officials can maintain that such books represent American literature because they are widely published and read in the United States.

Favorable Practices

Among the favorable American practices cited in the report are keeping books in print for long periods, maintaining public libraries that are open to a variety of writers and subjects, and permitting direct ordering from bookstores, including several that sell Soviet-produced books exclusively. The reports said that more than 100 U.S. colleges offer undergraduate courses in Soviet literature in English translation; in the Soviet Union, only advanced graduate students majoring in English can take courses in American literature.

By contrast, the Friedberg report notes, the Soviet publishing industry does not follow public demand and keeps some books in print only for short periods. It said most foreign literature was kept in closed stacks in libraries and was available to specialists only with official permission. Direct ordering is not possible, nor do any foreign book outlets exist. Consequently, desirable titles are often sold out in hours and resold on the black market.

The report adds that most Soviet literature is not published in the United States because American readers find the writing "preachy, prudish and — paradoxically — generally old-fashioned."

The Helsinki Watch committee plans to submit the Friedberg report to the U.S. delegation to the official Helsinki Review Conference scheduled to meet in Madrid in November. The committee also will submit recommendations for improving the free flow of literature.

Nixon Book Says West Losing World War III to Soviet Union

LONDON, April 11 (UPI) — Former President Richard Nixon says in a book from which excerpts were published here today that the West already is engaged in World War III and losing it against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nixon said: "The danger facing the West during the balance of this century is less that of a nuclear holocaust than it is of drifting into a situation in which we find ourselves confronted with a choice between surrender or suicide — red or dead."

An extract from Mr. Nixon's new book, "The Real War," was published by the British magazine Now! The book will be published April 28 in England by Sidgwick and Jackson and at about the same time in the United States by Warner Books Inc.

"The Russian appetite for 'security' is insatiable," he said. "The more they acquire, the more they have to protect; and they define 'security' only as domination whether at home or abroad. To them, security, like power, can only be total."

"They [the leaders of the Kremlin] do not want human needs met. They do not want problems between nations solved," he said. "They want the problems to escalate in order to seize the nation."

"The Soviets know that war, revolution and economic depression can destroy the fabric of a society and make the siren song of Communism sound sweeter."

Mr. Nixon said that the United States in the 1980s faces two realities for the first time. "The first is that, if war were to come, we might lose," he said. "The second is that we might be defeated without war."

Madrid, Bonn Offer to Resettle Cubans

GENEVA, April 11 (AP) — Spain offered today to resettle 500 of the 10,000 Cubans who have taken refuge inside the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration said here. In Bonn, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that West Germany was prepared to take some of the Cubans.

A committee spokesman said at a news conference that a Spanish official in Geneva, Fernando Benido, had transmitted Madrid's offer to committee director James Carlin.

The five members of the Andean Council — Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela — pledged at an emergency meeting in Lima yesterday to resettle some of the Cubans, and Peru said it would take 1,000. Costa Rica and Canada also are reported to have offered their services.

President Carter yesterday expressed sympathy with the Cubans' wish to flee President Fidel Castro's regime, but made no commitment to help to resettle them.

The spokesman said that the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration was prepared to arrange a rapid evacuation of the Cubans who were seeking to leave. He said that the committee had asked the Cuban authorities for permission to set up a temporary office in Havana.

Arturo Garcia y Garcia, the Peruvian foreign minister, said yesterday that he was in contact with the committee and with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The committee spokesman said that Mr. Carlin was sending telegrams to several governments informing them of Peru's appeal for help in resettling the Cubans, who swarmed into the embassy compound last weekend after the Cuban government withdrew its security guard force. The government has said it is willing to let them go.

OPEC Foresees Unified Pricing

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will return to a unified pricing system sometime in the second half of the year, OPEC Secretary-General Rene Ortiz said today.

He noted that the gap between official prices and international prices was already narrowing. Under such conditions, a single price structure was likely, providing that the consumer nations restrained their demand, Mr. Ortiz said.

He accused oil companies of indulging in what he called a race for oil. He also said that world oil stocks had reached an unprecedented level of 5 billion barrels.

Grenade Kills 19 Thais

BANGKOK, April 11 (Reuters) — Police said today that 19 people were killed when a hand grenade was thrown into a crowd watching an outdoor film in Trat province in southeastern Thailand on Wednesday.

Marcos Imposes Death for Fraud

MANILA, April 11 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos today issued a martial law decree imposing the death penalty on swindling and other frauds involving rural banks and cooperatives.

The decree also covers misappropriation of funds solicited by corporations or associations from the public.

Mr. Marcos, who labeled these crimes as acts of economic sabotage that undermine public confidence in the banking and cooperative system, promulgated the law following an surge of swindling cases involving officers of some rural banks and business corporations.

Moscow Assails U.S. on Dancer

MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI) — The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia charged yesterday that U.S. officials had tried to use ballet dancer Yuri Stepanov as a spy and a propaganda tool. The dancer defected in Rome in January and returned to Russia on April 1.

Izvestia said that Mr. Stepanov indicated in an interview that he had been homesick, that he was brainwashed into defecting, and that he had met many unhappy exiles who could not find "any creative freedom, any moral satisfaction" in the United States. None was identified.

Before Mr. Stepanov left Washington, U.S. officials said that he apparently had been pressured to return by the Soviet Union. Izvestia said that the dancer denied any pressure and asserted that "U.S. special services" had used blackmail and intimidation against him. Izvestia described Yuli Vzorov, a dancer who defected earlier, as Mr. Stepanov's "CIA shadow."

Dismisses Potential Conflict

CIA Director Defends Use Of Journalists for Spying

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, April 11 (LAT) — Despite sometimes heated opposition from an audience of newspaper editors, Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, said yesterday that his agency would consider using journalists for intelligence purposes when the desired results could not be obtained any other way.

In a question-and-answer session at the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Adm. Turner said that he did not understand why news organizations would object to their employees working on the side for the CIA.

"What you are saying is that if you accept an assignment from me to get some information that can be very vital to our country, that you have lost your freedom," Adm. Turner said. "I don't understand that.

"If you slant the news because you are on our payroll, that's bad . . . but it is your choice whether a relationship with us, providing information to us, somehow profanes your work," he added. "I am sorry, I don't understand the connection that you make between serving your country and being free. I think you can do both."

Failure of Perception

Eugene Patterson, editor of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, responded: "With due respect, I observe a failure of perception either on the part of you or on the part of us. I, for one, will attempt to elaborate on this in the pages of the St. Petersburg Times."

Mr. Patterson and others, including A.M. Rosenthal, executive editor of The New York Times, complained that even the remote possibility of CIA connections makes it difficult for U.S. foreign correspondents to operate overseas.

After congressional investigations of the CIA in the mid 1970s, the CIA director at the time, George Bush, adopted a regulation prohibiting the agency from using full-time correspondents for U.S. newspapers and broadcast media in secret operations.

Soon after he became intelligence chief in 1977, Adm. Turner modified the rule to permit such use if it was approved by the CIA chief. He said at the time that such exceptions would be extremely rare.

Plan for Journalists

Adm. Turner said yesterday that he had, in the last three years, approved three plans to employ journalists in intelligence roles. He said that each of the plans fell through even though the journalists involved were "perfectly agreeable."

"The circumstances didn't mature as we had expected," he said. "When we found it wasn't really essential [to use the journalists], we backed off."

Nevertheless, Adm. Turner said, he was not willing to foreclose future operations involving journalists in cases that might be "vitally important to the nation."

Salisbury Sues for Files

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP) — Harrison Salisbury, former associate editor of The New York Times, filed a $10,000 damage suit here yesterday in U.S. District Court against the National Security Agency, contending that it illegally intercepted and kept records on his private communications while he was a foreign correspondent.

Mr. Salisbury said in court papers that he discovered the interceptions after he made a request under the Freedom of Information Act for all CIA files and documents under his name.

The CIA referred Mr. Salisbury's request to the National Security Agency after it located records on Mr. Salisbury that were initiated by the agency. The National Security Agency subsequently denied Mr. Salisbury's request for the records, which they said were classified, according to court documents.

The suit was filed for Mr. Salisbury by the American Civil Liberties Union's Center for National Security Studies.

A lawyer for the organization, Mark Lynch, said yesterday that Mr. Salisbury's name may have been on a National Security Agency "watch list" compiled in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Congressional investigations have disclosed that watch list targets included members of the anti-war movement, and that communications from journalists in Southeast Asia were intercepted.

Mr. Lynch said that Mr. Salisbury was in China and North Vietnam in 1966 and 1967, and in North Korea in 1972.

The National Security Agency said in letters filed with the court yesterday that any records on Mr. Salisbury were developed during its lawful acquisition of foreign intelligence, and did not result from an investigation of Mr. Salisbury or The New York Times.

The suit asks the court to declare the interceptions illegal and to permit Mr. Salisbury access to the records he has requested.

Jewish Sect Loses U.S. Request for Minority Status

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP) — The Small Business Administration turned down yesterday an attempt by Hasidic Jews to be declared a socially and economically disadvantaged minority.

The ruling will make it more difficult, but not impossible, for members of the group to qualify for federal aid for minority businesses. The application had been opposed by some other minority groups that share in the program, especially blacks, who argued that the Jews would cut into the funds available to help blacks.

"The evidence of prejudice and discrimination suffered by the Hasidim is overwhelming and is essentially unrefuted," the agency found. But the agency also said that serious constitutional questions about the separation of church and state would be raised in allowing an essentially religious group to enjoy such government advantages.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, April 12-13, 1980

OPEC and the Crunch

The past year's oil price increases are now creating dangerous strains on the world's financial system. Most of the oil-exporting countries are earning revenues far faster than they can spend. Most of the oil-importing countries need credit urgently to keep buying oil and to keep their economies going. After the first oil crisis, in 1973-74, it was the big commercial banks that recycled the money. They took in the OPEC surpluses as deposits, and lent them back to the consumers. But that won't work a second time.

A lot of the banks have lent as much to the Third World as they dare, and a lot of the oil-consuming countries have taken on as much commercial debt as they can carry. This time the world's money men are going to have to think of something else.

Ideally, the OPEC governments themselves should lend the money directly to the poor nations whose prospects they have jeopardized. But they won't do it. They believe there is a certain risk in lending to poor countries, and they want somebody else to carry the risk.

A consensus seems to be forming in favor of assigning larger responsibilities to the International Monetary Fund. One question is whether the IMF — a large organization, run cooperatively by most of the world's governments, rich and poor — can respond fast enough to be useful. In two weeks, a committee of the IMF's board will meet in Hamburg to talk about next steps.

Over the past 35 years, the IMF has done a lot of lending to countries in trouble. But perhaps the policies and habits that it has developed in that long experience will not prove useful here. In the past, the IMF has generally set conditions — rather stiff conditions — for its help. It will provide credit to a country whose currency is sinking, or whose debts have become unmanageable, but only on condition that the country impose stringent reforms. That has usually been justified in the past. But the present case is different. Even the best-run of countries is likely to be squeezed for credit over the next couple of years. Few can cut oil consumption, or reorganize trade patterns, faster than that.

Perhaps the IMF will need to revive the idea of a special oil-lending operation, running under rules quite different from those that govern the other IMF operations. Perhaps it will need to expand its provisions for emergency help. But it must assume that this time a substantial part of OPEC's oil earnings will have to be lent back to borrowers outside the conventional banking channels.

Any communique from the Hamburg meeting will doubtless be couched in the infinitely cautious idiom of the international money men. But their subject will be the protection of the stability and prosperity of the world's economy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Storing Strategic Oil

The strategic petroleum reserve is aptly named. It is the first line of defense against an interruption in supplies from the Gulf. Yet in the name of fiscal responsibility and, ironically, national security, the Senate Budget Committee proposes to delay its completion. It is hard to imagine a more shortsighted way to balance the budget.

After the Arab oil embargo of 1973, Congress authorized creation of a billion-barrel emergency oil reserve. Construction delays, competing diplomatic concerns and oil shortages have combined to put the project far behind schedule. The reserve contains only 90 million barrels — barely enough to replace two weeks' worth of foreign imports. Under pressure from Saudi Arabia, President Carter agreed to postpone plans to add more oil until the OPEC meetings in June. But the administration still hopes to resume purchases for the reserve later this year, using $4.1 billion previously set aside by Congress.

It appears, however, that the reserve is about to fall victim to the budget squeeze. Unless Congress acts to extend the current authorization, $2.3 billion of the $4.1-billion spending authority will be lost on Dec. 31. And with powerful interest groups fighting to save other spending programs, the strategic reserve has become an expendable political orphan. The Senate Budget Committee has recommended that the $2.3-billion authorization be allowed to lapse.

There is a possibility that Carter would choose not to spend the money even if Congress permits. Saudi Arabia has linked its willingness to maintain high rates of production to a moratorium on purchases for the reserve. Whether the United States is obliged — or wise — to accept this linkage is an open question. But it would certainly be desirable to give the president the discretion to store more oil with a minimum of further public debate.

The folly of foreclosing this option is made particularly clear by the Senate Budget Committee's posture on related issues. In the name of bolstering the nation's security, it recommends extra billions for defense — money that it proposes to take, in effect, from the oil reserve. Surely the national security depends as much on oil as on new weapons or naval supply ships. How odd to be planning to fight over there for what we refuse to store right here.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Olympic Question

A simple question lies on the table when the United States Olympic Committee meets with its House of Delegates in Colorado Springs this weekend. President Carter has called for a boycott of the Moscow Games. His appeal has been seconded in lopsided votes by both houses of Congress. Polls attest that two out of three Americans want their athletes to stay home. What the American Olympians decide will obviously affect wavering Olympic committees in other nations; indeed, the boycott could collapse if the committee persists in claiming a right to its own foreign policy, which often sounds like Olympics ueber Alles.

The simple question is whether participation in the Games justifies the humiliation of the American presidency and a windfall coup for Soviet policy and propaganda. Boycott is surely a sacrifice for young athletes who long to compete. But that is what makes the gesture meaningful. To say that Americans are capable of expressing only toothless displeasure over the assault on Afghanistan would sustain the most contemptuous Soviet view of American resolve.

No Soviet leader shares the lofty Olympian notion that the Games should be uncontaminated by politics. Moscow wants Americans to compete to prove to its people that the concern over Afghanistan was only passing static. If Americans appeared in Moscow but refused to join parades and award ceremonies, as some athletes want, Pravda would blithely contend that the youth of America is ashamed to carry its nation's flag. What Pravda cannot explain away is the absence of the one country whose participation makes the Games most vital to the average Russian.

By awarding the Games to Moscow, the Olympic hierarchy delivered up sports to political purposes — as surely as it did in 1936 when the Games were held in Hitler's Berlin. Now the Olympic establishment exploits the enthusiasm and disappointment of youth to vindicate its elders.

It is depressing that the American Olympic establishment needs to have these realities repeatedly spelled out by the president, the Cabinet, even the chairman of the Joint Chiefs. More depressing still are the lamentations about government pressure and "blackmail" from sportsmen who have been silent about blatant Soviet offers to pay the expenses of Third World athletes who will defy the United States by going to Moscow. And their waffling has its curious echo in the statements of Ronald Reagan, whose desire to undercut Carter seems to take precedence even over his usual anti-Communism.

The House of Delegates had better reckon with a growing skepticism about the entire Olympic structure. Throughout the West, there is a Bourbon-like arrogance about the self-appointed guardians of the Olympic flame. In resisting all expressions of support for a boycott, in the European Parliament as in national legislatures, they appear to disdain any obligation to the governments that provide them with generous public subsidies and, in the United States, substantial tax immunities for contributions by the public.

By excluding the will of the public from their stewardship of the Games, the Olympians risk a fate about which the ancient Greeks gave appropriate warning: After hubris comes nemesis, a just retribution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 12-13, 1905

SINGAPORE — The Russian fleet has passed Singapore, and it is reported that a fight is in progress. In Washington, Admiral Dewey, in an interview on the coming naval battle, asserted that the position in which the Japanese Admiral Togo finds himself is a lesson to all naval powers on the necessity of possessing large numbers of battleships. Without doubt Japan would give almost any amount of money to have two or three more battleships at the present critical moment. Admiral Dewey said the lesson ought to be specially taken to heart by the American nation, owing to the lack of an adequate number of battleships in the American navy.

Fifty Years Ago
April 12-13, 1930

NEW YORK — The world's largest utilities merger, combining assets of more than $1,436 million, is reported to be in the final stages of negotiations between the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia and the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey. It is understood these powerful groups plan to combine their resources through an exchange of three shares of United Gas stock for each share of Public Service. United Gas, organized in 1885, is one of the oldest public utilities in the country. It controls through stock ownership a range of companies which own gas, electric and street railway properties throughout the country.



Something Worse Than Turmoil

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — Iran, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Latin America: Violence and instability have seldom seemed more pervasive in the world, or more threatening. But one sentence spoken the other day reminded us that there is something worse.

"Even in these difficult times there is no other nation facing extinction." So said the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Richard Holbrooke. He was talking about Cambodia.

It is extremely difficult to know exactly what is happening in Cambodia today. How much food is getting in? How much is reaching the people in the countryside? Are the obstacles physical or political? These and other questions get different answers from the few Western journalists and relief workers who have been in the country lately.

Yet on the central truth just about everyone agrees. Cambodia, ravaged over the last ten years, faces the possibility of a final disaster now: a famine that would extinguish the Cambodian nation.

Last fall the country suffered terrible malnutrition and disease. But mass famine was averted by a combination of public and governmental response from the outside world.

People in many countries reacted with compassion to the plight of the Cambodians. Moved by the ghastly pictures of dying children and hollow-eyed refugees stumbling across the Thai border, individuals in the United States and Europe gave extraordinary amounts to relief organizations such as Oxfam.

Zero Food

Governments also acted effectively. The Carter administration, with all its other difficulties, deserves much credit for its humanitarian policy on Cambodia. It pushed the international agencies to move as much food as possible into Phnom Penh. It persuaded the Thais to admit large numbers of refugees. It pushed the remarkable program of feeding as many as 600,000 people inside Cambodia from points on the border.

But now the cycle of nature and the legacy of destruction in Cambodia are bringing on a new crisis. The last meager harvest is used up. In one official's words, "Everyone agrees that there is zero food in the country." That means that its 5 million people are wholly dependent on outside food aid until the next harvest in November — and even that depends on bringing in large amounts of seed rice in the next few weeks, and getting it around the country and into the paddies.

The Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh has not allowed relief to come in by road from Thailand, and has been slow to admit outside experts. But even with the best political will the problems would be daunting. The society was stripped of its technicians and natural leaders by the murderous Pol Pot regime, and the infrastructure of docks and runways and roads is crumbling.

The current state of external attitudes is also discouraging. A new government in Thailand seems less sympathetic to the Cambodians' plight; there is concern that it may close the border or even push refugees back across. Other governments, worried about the lack of solid information on how aid gets through, are holding back on pledges of money for more food.

But the world has to try. It is no use turning away because the political situation — the conflict between the Vietnamese and Chinese, now focused in Cambodia — is so difficult. It is no use withholding food because it is not being distributed as efficiently as we might wish. In terms of humanity, there is no alternative to pushing the food in. The Economist of London put it succinctly: "Feed hungry Cambodians now, ask the questions later."

What can be done right now? That was the real point of Holbrooke's speech. His answer was that United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim should quickly take up a proposal by the Thai government that he call an international conference on the humanitarian problems of Cambodia.

A Conference

Conferences are not usually much of a solution to anything, but in this case there is an encouraging precedent. Last year Waldheim called one on Vietnamese refugees, and it turned out to be one of the most successful diplomatic moves in UN history. The money pledged to help the refugees was doubled, and so was the number accepted for resettlement. Most important, Vietnam changed its politics under the pressure of world disapproval, and the numbers of boat people dropped dramatically.

A Cambodian conference could similarly rally international opinion in favor of getting food through now — and the Vietnamese can be moved by such opinion. It could also play a crucial part in encouraging the Thais to keep their border open; their willingness to do so may really depend on a sense of world support. And a conference could mobilize the money urgently needed for food and medicine and seeds.

Cambodia is a case of need surmounting personal or political interests. None of us — not Kurt Waldheim, not the ordinary citizen of a well-off country — would want to face the question: Where were you when Cambodia died?

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Playing With the Kremlin

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Among the 60,000 most interesting games played in the last 150 years that are analyzed in the Great Encyclopedia of Chess, one of the most interesting is missing. It is the game that Viktor Korchnoi is now playing against the entire Soviet chess establishment.

In 1976, during a tournament in the Netherlands, Korchnoi, 52, a Soviet Jew and a former world champion, chose to remain in the West so that he could play "when and against whom" he chose. He refused to continue being a pawn of the Kremlin, for whom predominance in chess (eight of the last nine world champions have been Russians) is a leading objective in the Soviet sports campaign and beyond.

Human Stakes

Korchnoi is paying a heavy price for his independence: The Kremlin is holding his wife and his son as hostages. In every game he has played in the last four years, Korchnoi has had 16 chessmen, while his Soviet opponents have always had two more, which have been played directly by Moscow.

The first phase of this tournament between unequally armed rivals was played at Baguio in the Philippines in 1977; the stakes were a world title and the fate of a woman and a young man. After eliminating three Soviet champions, Korchnoi lost the final match, five to six, to Anatoly Karpov.

The second phase of the tournament has just begun in Velden, in the Austrian Alps. Korchnoi has just begun his climb to the top — for another battle against Karpov — by beating former Soviet world champion Tigran Petrosian in the quarterfinals.

Discretion

Petrosian's loss was announced to the Soviet Union in just a few words: "In Velden, Austria, Petrosian lost the quarterfinal match to Korchnoi by a score of 3.5 to 5.5." The discretion of the communique was meant to soften a hard blow — that of Korchnoi's return to competition and his reaching the semifinals, where he will again face a Soviet citizen. The idea of seeing a defector, and a stateless Jew at that, deprive Karpov and the Soviet Union of the world title is inconceivable for the Kremlin, which will do everything it can to prevent it.

And the first target of the Kremlin's chess campaign is the Korchnoi family. Last November, the Kremlin refused for the third time to allow Mrs. Korchnoi to emigrate. In December, Korchnoi's son Igor was sentenced to 2½ years in prison for refusing to do his military service. If he had agreed to join the army, he would have been unable to emigrate for eight years, that is, for the three years of active service and the five following years on the pretext of having been exposed to military secrets.

Siberian Gulag

On March 3, by a curious coincidence just five days before the start of the match between Korchnoi and Petrosian, Igor was sent to the Siberian gulag as a "particularly dangerous criminal," according to a court decision. Korchnoi trounced Petrosian, but later admitted, "While I was winning in Velden, the KGB won its match against my family."

The Soviet chess world is going through a series of discomforting upsets — in addition to Korchnoi's progress — as the leading players show evidence of a growing malaise. Boris Gulko, champion of the Soviet Union in 1977, and Harry Kasparov (his name was Weinstein until he was forced to change it into something Slavic-sounding), who is 16 and one of the world's best players, were refused permission to travel to the West because of their Jewish origin.

In addition, the resumption of the Korchnoi affair adds a new dimension to the issue of boycotting the Olympic Games in Moscow. As many of the nations of the world ponder the question of mixing sport and politics, the Korchnoi case is a reminder that it was the Soviet Union that first boycotted Olympic Games for political reasons.

In May, 1975, in Amsterdam, Yuri Averbach, then president of the powerful Chess Federation of the Soviet Union, announced that because of the Israeli-Lebanese conflict, the Soviet Union had decided to boycott the Chess Olympics scheduled for June, 1976, in Haifa. The Soviet decision was immediately followed by approbation from the Soviet-bloc states and the Arab countries. Thus mutilated, the Olympics took place in Haifa with only 30 nations participating, instead of 70.

Soviet Boycotts

The Soviet practice of boycott does not stop there. The Soviet Union regularly boycotts all international tournaments in which Korchnoi participates. Moscow does not bother alluding to any relationship between sport and politics; it simply places the organizers of the various tournaments before an immoral and unacceptable choice.

Obviously, Moscow would not let principle stand in its way to protect its world chess title. Soviet history is full of incidents in which the Kremlin has shown that it regards sport as merely another arm of politics — all of which casts an unpleasant light on its protests and those of its allies and friends over the proposed boycott of the Moscow Games, after the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

The playwright Arrabal, who writes a chess column for the French magazine L'Express, wrote a letter to President Giscard d'Estaing on behalf of Korchnoi asking that the French leader approach his friend Leonid Brezhnev, as a father and chess fan.

Another man who also is close to Brezhnev and to the game of chess could speak out about the feelings of a father. This man, better than anyone else, can tell Brezhnev that a real champion does not need hostages to defend his title, and that imprisonment is not one of the moves recognized by the Great Encyclopedia of Chess. And that there is no need to seek help from the grand masters of the KGB. He is Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion and, since November, father of a baby boy.

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Letters

De Gaulle

C.L. Sulzberger (IHT, March 3) believes that Gen. de Gaulle was never wrong. I share with him an admiration for this great man. I also greatly admired Churchill. But neither was invariably right.

Had the general, for instance, tempered his nationalist obsession, he might have been the first president of a united Europe which, within the North Atlantic Treaty, could have been a valid partner of the United States. Instead, France — though, happily, strong and confident — is now in a difficult position. Her *force de frappe*, like Britain's, cannot possibly be used on a first strike and can thus only "deter" a Soviet first strike against France. Neither force can possibly be employed to check, or indeed to deter, any Soviet advance into the Federal Republic. This can be accomplished either by a decision of the Americans to employ "tactical nuclear weapons" which might well be self-defeating, or by enabling NATO to meet any Russian assault by "conventional" means.

If France were a member of NATO this capacity would be greatly strengthened. Luckily, it seems that the French increasingly realize the desirability of close military cooperation with their allies. Indeed, after Afghanistan this must even be becoming clear to those in France, who, like Cy Sulzberger, are probably more Gaullist than de Gaulle!

LORD GLADWYN.
London.

Chinese Logic

China's Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping says (IHT, March 11) that China must catch up with Taiwan economically and that China's political and economic system is superior to Taiwan's.

This is strange logic. If China's economic system were superior to Taiwan's, it would be Taiwan that would have to do the catching up — not the other way around.

Post-revolutionary China has had 30 years to square away its economy. Instead, its "superior" system has produced the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and the Gang of Four. Taiwan's has produced no such aberrations.

Based on comparative observations made during eight years on Taiwan and a visit to China two years ago, in terms of economic development, I would estimate that China is at least 25 years behind Taiwan.

The answer is Taiwan's free-enterprise system, which permits the worker to choose his own job and enjoy the fruits of his own labor without constantly being told what to think.

PEI NIEN-FO.
Luxembourg.

Murdoch Banks A Quick Learner?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At the quest of Joel McCleary, w ran Jimmy Carter's unsucces primary campaign in New Yo Carter Press Secretary Joseph Po ell set up a Feb. 19 White Ho luncheon for Rupert Murdoch, pu lisher of The New York Post.

Murdoch, the Australian also owns New York magazine The Village Voice, made ano Washington appointment for day at the office of John Mo president of the Export-Imp Bank, an institution set up by U.S. government to finance o seas purchases of American-m goods. The purpose was to arra a $657-million loan, at an adva geous 8-percent interest rate, fo purchase of Boeing aircraft for Australian airline he controls.

Editorial

"Neither I nor anybody else fi the president on down," Powell this week, "had any idea about loan business. The first I heard was when a reporter called m ask about it . . . There is just relationship between the W House and the loan decision."

Officials of the Ex-Im Bank Murdoch leaving their meeting the impressive comment that he a date for lunch with Presi Carter. Both Murdoch and W House spokesmen heatedly there was any talk of the loa lunch.

That was Feb. 19. On Feb. The New York Post editorially dorsed candidate Jimmy Carte "a fast learner" with "a renewe preciation for the fundam American values . . ."

On Feb. 24, Ex-Im Pres Moore received a call from P Alston Jr., the U.S. ambassad Australia. Alston was the gui fight of Alston, Miller and Ga the Atlanta law firm that strug mightily for Carter's election was influential at Atlanta's Bank, which was so helpful t Carter campaign. Moore was former partner; in 1976-77, M headed the Carter Ethics Co ice, which found nothing wro Bert Lance's financial arr ments.

Eager to Close

Ambassador Alston told ex ner Moore that Boeing needs answer before March 1. On Fe some Ex-Im board members o ed to the generous financing te

The next day, Feb. 27, bot Treasury Department and the eral Reserve expressed reservi about the deal; Moore, eag close quickly, made a two- downward adjustment and on 28 induced his board to appr 10-year, $201-million loan to doch's firm. The rate was 8 pe at a time when an Ex-Im subs was borrowing five-year mon over 13 percent. That night, h telephoned his former senior ner in Australia to report th deal was done by the deadline.

The Senate Banking Comm headed by William Proxmire conscience of the Senate, launched an investigation int seemliness of the deal's haste.

Let us be charitable. Assum the Carter staff is so riddled incompetence that nobody w the president that the visitor endorsement he was seeking that very day dickering for government loan. Further as that old Georgia law pa Moore and Alston have onl best interests of U.S. expo heart.

'Thoughtless'

Finally, assume that one had nothing at all do with a — that Murdoch was indepen speaking The New York mind about its presidential ense, and that he was public edly steering jobs and busin the United States and Boeing than to France and its A Reached in Sydney, Mu grants it was "thoughtless of schedule both dates for the day, but adds, "I was due to lunch before I bought the We have nothing to hide."

Lavishing on everyone con the benefit of every doubt, puting to all the highest doesn't this deal have at le appearance of conflict of inte

The press cannot defend th Amendment with its hand Journalism cannot shut its the danger of conglome where one division scratches ernment back that in turn sc the back of another division.

Publisher Murdoch should treating this as an insult to tegrity and start recognizi principle at issue. When jour and government get too close suffer. His voluntary reject the financing would prove be a fast learner with a renew preciation for the fundam American values.

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8 Banks Reject Jamaican Plea for Funds

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP) — Representatives of major banks turned down what was characterized as an impassioned request by the government of Jamaica this week for emergency financial help to cope with an expected deficit of $30 million. The funds were sought to help to pay off loans, buy wheat and oil and keep the country's economy going in 1980.

Several persons who attended a meeting Monday in New York between Finance Minister Hugh Shearer of Jamaica and officers of the banks said that the financiers acknowledged that they were unwilling to help at this time, mainly because of the possibility that Prime Minister Michael Manley's government may be unseated in a coming election.

"It was a very political meeting," Mr. Small said in an interview here. "The bankers were holding up public opinion polls showing Manley would lose."

Represented were the Royal Bank of Canada and Bank of Nova Scotia, leaders of the Jamaica Loan Consortium, and Citibank, Chase, First Chicago, Bank of America, Bank of Tokyo and Credit Lyonnais.

Worsening Problems

A Citibank official, who confirmed that Jamaica's politics had been discussed extensively, said "the reaction of the banks was that there is a possibility there will be a new government and we'd just have to go back to it after the election."

Without speedy financial aid, U.S. observers said, Mr. Manley's leftist government is certain to face even worse economic problems, with political consequences that are unpredictable.

The present crisis arose last month when Mr. Manley's government broke off months of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for new credits, rather than accept new conditions that included a $50-million cut in government spending and further reductions in imports.

Mr. Manley has indicated that this decision will be the major issue in the election to be called later this year.

His main opponent will be Edward Seasa, head of the conservative Jamaican Labor Party. Mr. Manley's People's National Party espouses a mixed economy and broad social and economic reforms that include some Socialist elements.

International banks, which have about $374 million in loans outstanding to Jamaica, have made clear that they prefer a government that will come to terms with the IMF, because IMF credits provide a cushion against defaults in the private banking sector.

However, Mr. Small said that the IMF's conditions had "battered the whole psychology of our society over the course of the last three years," and led finally to the attempt to change course.

Nevertheless, the decision by Mr. Manley and his party to break off the talks leaves the Jamaican leader facing the most serious political and economic risks since he came to power.

Jamaica's foreign debt this year is expected to be $1.3 billion — $430 million more than earnings from tourism, bauxite, sugar, bananas and other items. The largest single foreign expense is $338 million in interest and principal on outstanding loans from foreign banks, governments and international agencies, such as the IMF.

The country also expects to spend $285 million for oil, $150 million for food, mainly wheat and feed grains from the United States and Canada, and nearly $300 million for foreign parts and equipment.

'Food and Jobs First'

"The time has arrived in the life of a country when you have to put food and jobs first," Mr. Small said. "We have told the bankers that when it finally comes down to a choice between feeding our people and paying off the loans, we will advise them of our decision."

Mr. Small said that Jamaican companies are behind $80 million in payments to foreign suppliers because of the lack of dollars at the central bank.

He said that there have been layoffs at pharmaceutical plants, that some bakeries cannot get flour, and that the poultry, garment and paint industries are having operating difficulties.

Mr. Small said that Venezuela has pledged $94 million, and that loans also are promised by Iraq and Libya.

The Citibank official speculated that if Jamaica goes through its election "without social chaos, and then a new government comes in . . . the fund (IMF) would certainly be prepared to be flexible."



Associated Press

STRIKE-BIKERS — A volunteer directs two-wheeled traffic in New York's Herald Square Friday as the city entered the 10th day of a transit strike. Flooding after rains Wednesday added to the city's woes, but Friday there was sun — and apparent progress in contract talks.

Mexican Plan Aims to Cut Food Imports

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, April 11 (NYT) — When Mexico's vast new oil wealth was confirmed in 1977, the government vowed not to fall into the trap of exporting oil and importing food, and President Jose Lopez Portillo pledged to achieve self-sufficiency in food by the time he left office in 1982.

This year, as a result of poor planning and bad weather, Mexico has been forced to buy an unprecedented 7 million tons of basic foods from the United States. Domestic food prices are increasing, and malnourishment is spreading among poor Mexicans.

Now, past the halfway mark in the six-year term — under the constitution, he cannot be re-elected — Lopez Portillo has renewed his commitment to transform Mexico's depressed rural sector and has unveiled an ambitious plan that he calls the Mexican Food System.

The goals are to improve the nutritional level of the population and reduce the country's dependence on food vulnerability to — the United States and other major food exporters. It hopes to achieve this by bringing up new land for cultivation and raising the productivity of 1 farmers.

Oil and Food

Significantly, Mr. Lopez Portillo chose the occasion of ceremonies on March 18 marking the 42d anniversary of the nationalization of the oil industry to announce the plan, underlining the continuity in his mind between the strategic products, oil and food.

"As we have frequently stated, oil and food are the national riches," he said. "Energy is property of the state, and the state has solved this problem successfully. The state does not produce food, food is produced by the peasants. And the state must be their fomenter and promoter."

Mexican officials believe that the Carter administration's decision to impose a grain embargo against the Soviet Union after the intervention in Afghanistan alerted Mr. Lopez Portillo to the danger that food could also be used as a weapon against Mexico, even to apply pressure to step up its oil production.

As a result, while Mexico moved quickly to acquire grain made available by the embargo, Mr. Lopez Portillo revealed the new food campaign simultaneously with the announcement that Mexican oil output this year would not rise above 2.7 million barrels a day. The plan notes that food is "a weapon for the defense of the country."

The government also seems aware that Mexico's current oil-financed industrial boom benefits only a minority of the population, while the real wages of many workers are shrinking because of inflation, now running at more than 25 percent. Officials concede that this means less food for many families. Mr. Lopez Portillo noted recently that more than 40 percent of Mexico's 70 million people are chronically undernourished.

The Mexican Food System has set ambitious targets of production for the coming years. Annual corn output must rise by 3.4 million tons to 13 million tons and bean production must double to 1.5 million tons if self-sufficiency is to be achieved in these basic products by 1982. The target date for self-sufficency in rice, wheat, soybeans, sorghum and other foods is 1985.

The obstacles facing the plan are enormous since its goal is to eliminate decades-old problems in less than three years.

The agricultural sector has long been the Achilles' heel of the Mexican economy because the post-revolutionary changes in agrarian policy that gave tiny plots to millions of peasants were never complemented by programs to provide them credit, irrigation, fertilizer, seeds and technical assistance. As a result, few peasant farmers produce more than they need for their own subsistence.

Demand for Land

Four million peasants are still without land and often can find work only four or five months each year as migrant laborers. In the past, the demand for land by these peasants has often brought insecurity to the private farmers who account for Mexico's valuable coffee, cotton and winter vegetable exports.

Soon after taking office in December, 1976, Mr. Lopez Portillo announced that there was no land left for distribution to peasants. Rather, he said, jobs would have to be created in agriculture for landless peasants.

Since then, however, government resources have been put into the fast-growing oil industry to the detriment of the agricultural sector. But with oil export earnings expected to be worth $12 billion this year, funds should become available for the Mexican Food System.

Harrisburg Reactor Maker Faces Penalty of $100,000

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff proposed a $100,000 fine yesterday against the manufacturer of the Three Mile Island reactor for failing to inform the government of "significant safety information" concerning atomic power plants supplied by the company.

The staff recommendation to fine the Babcock & Wilcox Co., which is almost certain to be approved by the commission, represents the first time in the United States that a civil penalty has been proposed for a nuclear reactor manufacturer.

In the past, the government has concentrated most of its enforcement effort against utilities licensed to operate reactors rather than companies that build them. Earlier this year, for example, the Metropolitan Edison Co., the corporation that operates the two reactors at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant paid a $150,000 fine imposed by the NRC.

For 13 days beginning March 28, 1979, Three Mile Island, which is near the Pennsylvania state capital, Harrisburg, was the scene of the most serious accident in the civilian use of nuclear power in the United States.

A Babcock & Wilcox spokesman said the company "believes that it has met all applicable federal regulatory requirements and that the NRC action is unwarranted." The spokesman said the company intended to appeal the proposed penalty.

About two weeks ago, the owners of the Three Mile Island power plant filed a $500 million lawsuit charging that "gross negligence" by Babcock & Wilcox in building the reactor had caused the accident.

The NRC said in a statement that the proposed $100,000 fine was based on evidence indicating that Babcock & Wilcox "had on four occasions been aware of significant safety information regarding B&W nuclear reactors but had failed to inform the NRC of the information as required."

Warning Ignored

In a letter to Babcock & Wilcox, Victor Stello, director of the NRC Office of Inspection and Enforcement, said the failure to pass on the information was unusually serious because of reports by some company officials that it had been withheld "because of fear of overreaction on the part of the NRC."

The specific instances of withholding information cited by Mr. Stello have been disclosed previously during hearings by the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island and in reports on the accident published by the NRC and other investigative groups.

Last July, for example, two Babcock & Wilcox engineers testified before a hearing by the presidential commission that they had warned their superiors about a possible serious safety problem that had occurred at an Ohio reactor more than a year before the Three Mile Island accident.

One of the two B&W engineers, Bert Dunn, said that if his suggestion had been followed, and warnings had been sent to all utilities operating B&W reactors, the Pennsylvania accident would have been a minor event.

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Kay Medford, 59, Oscar Nominee, Dies in New York

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP) — Kay Medford, 59, an actress in films, Broadway plays and television shows, died of cancer yesterday at her home here.

Miss Medford, born Kathleen Patricia O'Regan, appeared on Broadway in "Paint Your Wagon," "Don't Drink the Water" and "Bye, Bye Birdie."

She was nominated for an Academy Award in 1968 for her portrayal of Fanny Brice in the movie "Funny Girl."

Antonia White

LONDON, April 11 (AP) — Antonia White, 81, a British novelist and translator, died yesterday. Her best-known novel, "Frost in May," was published in 1933 and remained in print for 30 years. She also translated into English the writings of Manpassant, Colette, Georges Simenon and Voltaire.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 6)

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 5)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
62⅞	46¾	IngerR	3.32	6.8	7	307	49⅞	49	49	— ⅝
38	29¾	IngR pf	2.35	7.7		10	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
16⅞	12⅝	IngrTec	.54	4.2	11	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	26⅝	InldStl	2.80	9.4	5	249	29⅞	28	29¾	+1⅞
14⅝	10¼	Insilco	.94b	8.6	5	28	11	10⅞	10⅞	
32¾	16⅝	Integon	.48	2.5	7	45	19⅝	19½	19½	
21½	14	IlcpSe	1.92a	11.		69	17⅜	16½	16⅝	+ ½
42¾	36⅛	Interco	2.64	6.9	5	31	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
92	81	Inter pf	7.75	9.3		2	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
34¼	26	IntDiv			5	2	27	27	27	
33⅞	22½	Intrlk	2.20	9.2	4	8	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
16⅞	9½	IntAlum	.60	5.4	5	22	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
80	51⅜	IBM	s 3.44	6.4	10	6199	55	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅞
22⅝	16⅝	IntFlav	.80	4.2	11	52	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
45½	24⅝	IntHarv	2.50	9.8	3	452	26	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
61½	43⅝	IntMin	3.48	7.3	6	230	48⅛	47½	47¾	+ ¼
23⅝	13⅞	IntMult	1.20	8.1	5	49	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
47⅝	30½	IntPapr	2.40	7.6	6	1066	32	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅜
30⅜	11⅞	IntRectf	.32	1.4	8	35	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	22⅝	IntTT	2.40	9.2	10	1310	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
51	38½	IntTT pfJ	4	9.3		12	43	43	43	—1
50	36¾	IntTT pfK	4	9.6		22	42	41⅝	41½	+ ⅜
56½	40	IntTT pfO	5	12.		20	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	29	IntTT pf	2.25	6.9		14	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
53⅛	38⅝	IntTT pf	4.50	10.		5	44	43½	43½	
65	40⅛	IntNrth	3	5.3	8	118	57¼	56⅝	57⅛	+ ¼
101½	91¼	IntNrth pf	8.48	9.3		z20	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
31¼	16½	Intrpce	1.40	6.5	5	10	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
116	66⅛	Intrpce pf	5	6.0		1	84	84	84	+3⅛
40	26⅝	IntpGp	1.60b	5.8	6	5	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
15⅜	10½	IntstPw	1.56	13.	6	26	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
22⅝	15½	InPw	pf2.28	14.		z50	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
30¼	17⅜	IowaBf	.60	2.3	6	31	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
15¼	11	IowaEl	1.60	12.	6	49	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
21	15⅛	IowlIG	2.10	12.	6	31	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
25	16	IowlII	pf2.31	14.		z40	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
22⅝	16½	IowaPS	2.20	11.	7	18	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
26	18½	IowaRs	2.52	12.	6	40	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	3½	IpcoCp	.12	3.2	13	21	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
38½	30	IrvgBk	2.72	7.9	4	31	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	16⅛	ItekCp			12	87	20¾	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
21⅞	1⅞	ItelCp				227	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13⅞	1⅜	Itel pf				53	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛

Chicago Futures

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	4.13	4.13	4.05½	4.06¼	—.08¼
Jul	4.16	4.16	4.10½	0.00	.00
Sep	4.27	4.28	4.25	4.25¼	—.06¼
Dec	4.46½	4.48	4.43½	4.44½	—.04¼
Mar	4.60½	4.61½	4.57	4.59	—.04½
May	4.66	4.68	4.64½	4.65½	—.04½

Sales Thur. 19,042.
Total open interest Thur. 46,056, up 26 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.69½	2.70¼	2.68	2.70	—.00½
Jul	2.81½	2.82½	2.80	2.82½	
Sep	2.91½	2.92	2.89½	2.92	
Dec	2.97	2.99	2.94¾	2.98½	+.01¼
Mar	3.08½	3.09¾	3.05¾	3.09½	+.01
May	3.15¾	3.17	3.13¼	3.16¾	+.01

Sales Thur. 33,391.
Total open interest Thur. 113,424, up 813 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	5.92	5.98½	5.91	5.94¾	+.00¼
Jul	6.16½	6.23½	6.15¼	6.20½	+.01¼
Aug	6.27½	6.34	6.26	6.30½	+.00½
Sep	6.36½	6.41	6.34½	6.41	+.02¾
Nov	6.53	6.57	6.49¼	6.55½	+.01
Jan	6.69	6.73	6.66½	6.72½	+.01¼
Mar	6.87½	6.90	6.84½	6.90	+.00½
May	7.00	7.03½	6.99½	7.03½	—.01½

Sales Thur. 22,508.
Total open interest Thur. 101,791, up 73 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	165.00	165.20	164.00	164.90	—.40
Jul	172.40	173.00	171.80	172.80	—.40
Aug	175.80	176.30	175.00	176.30	—.20
Sep	178.50	179.00	178.00	178.70	—.20
Oct	181.20	181.30	180.00	180.80	—.20
Dec	185.00	185.70	184.40	185.10	—.40
Jan	187.40	188.00	187.40	187.70	—.50
Mar	193.00	193.00	192.00	192.00	—1.30
May	196.50	196.50	196.00	196.00	—1.50
Jul	199.50	199.50	199.50	199.50	—1.50

Sales Thur. 9,086.
Total open interest Thur. 49,086, off 947 from Wed.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
April 11, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	249.50	239.00	247.15	247.40	239.00	239.20
Aug	260.50	248.00	257.50	257.75	249.85	249.20
Oct	268.00	254.00	263.00	263.75	254.00	254.75
7,331 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,375	1,337	1,342	1,344	1,376	1,378
Jly	1,385	1,355	1,364	1,365	1,386	1,388
Sep	1,406	1,382	1,391	1,393	1,410	1,411
Dec	1,447	1,429	1,438	1,440	1,449	1,450
Mar	1,473	1,460	1,460	1,462	1,476	1,478
May	1,485	1,479	1,485	1,486	1,493	1,502
Jly	1,506	1,495	1,495	1,515	1,411	1,424
4,232 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,670	1,657	1,658	1,659	1,648	1,652
Jly	1,710	1,691	1,702	1,703	1,684	1,685
Sep	1,740	1,721	1,728	1,730	1,714	1,715
Nov	1,747	1,735	1,740	1,742	1,720	1,725
Jan	1,738	1,735	1,730	1,740	1,710	1,713
Mar	1,710	1,710	1,690	1,725	1,665	1,695
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,705	1,730	1,660	1,690
4,589 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
April 11, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	973.50	975.50	956.00	958.00
3 months	1,001.50	1,002.50	986.00	987.00
Cathodes: spot	940.00	945.00	929.00	930.00
3 months	974.00	977.00	962.00	964.00
Tin: spot	7,635.00	7,645.00	7,660.00	7,680.00
3 months	7,755.00	7,760.00	7,755.00	7,760.00
Lead: spot	458.00	460.00	463.00	465.00
3 months	444.00	445.00	446.00	447.00
Zinc: spot	345.00	347.00	343.00	344.00
3 months	340.00	341.00	335.00	336.00
Silver: spot	710.00	714.00	716.00	720.00
3 months	733.00	735.00	737.00	740.00
Aluminium: spot	910.00	920.00	875.00	880.00
3 months	860.00	861.00	853.00	854.50
Nickel: spot	2,930.00	2,950.00	2,940.00	2,960.00
3 months	3,050.00	3,060.00	3,055.00	3,060.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
April 11, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,340	2,290	2,320	2,340	+72
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,340	2,380	+70
Aug	2,430	2,385	2,415	2,419	+67
Oct	2,525	2,470	2,505	2,510	+70
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,495	-	+65
Dec	2,600	2,595	2,580	2,585	+60
Mar	2,700	2,700	2,660	2,699	+108
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,720	-	+100
1,950 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,300	1,280	1,271	1,280	—19
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,325	+12
Sep	1,340	1,338	1,320	1,330	—5
Dec	1,340	1,340	1,335	1,355	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	1,380	—5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	-	N.Q.
lots					

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	20.60	20.80	20.48	20.68	+.17
Jul	21.36	21.50	21.18	21.37	+.11
Aug	21.55	21.78	21.47	21.69	+.14
Sep	21.85	22.10	21.75	21.93	+.08
Oct	22.10	22.35	22.00	22.17	+.14
Dec	22.50	22.75	22.40	22.64	+.14
Jan	22.65	22.80	22.48	22.80	+.15
Mar	23.00	23.20	23.00	23.18	+.18
May	23.35	23.60	23.35	23.47	+.18
Jul				23.68	

Sales Thur. 6,630.
Total open interest Thur. 55,338, up 238 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	1.35¾	1.36¾	1.35	1.36¾	+.01
Jul	1.44½	1.45¾	1.43½	1.45¼	+.01¼
Sep	1.52	1.54¼	1.52	1.54¼	+.01
Dec	1.62¾	1.64½	1.62¼	1.64½	+.01½
Mar				1.72	+.01½

Sales Thur. 857.
Total open interest Thur. 3,572, off 7 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	63.95	65.15	63.95	65.15	+1.50
Jun	63.70	65.00	63.55	65.00	+1.50
Aug	62.80	64.25	62.80	64.25	+1.50
Oct	62.25	63.52	62.10	63.52	+1.50
Dec	63.90	64.95	63.20	64.95	+1.50
Jan	64.70	64.90	63.75	64.90	+1.50
Feb	64.80	65.90	64.25	65.75	+1.35

Est. sales 29,277; sales Thur. 19,308.
Total open interest Thur. 46,907, off 812 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	68.30	69.80	68.25	69.72	+1.32
May	69.30	70.90	69.20	70.90	+1.50
Aug	69.90	71.10	69.85	71.10	+1.50
Sep	69.50	71.17	69.40	71.17	+1.50
Oct	69.65	71.05	69.40	71.05	+1.50
Nov	69.95	71.45	69.95	71.45	+1.50

Est. sales 6,473; sales Thur. 3,853.
Total open interest Thur. 12,880, off 149 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	29.75	29.75	29.20	29.50	—.12
Jun	34.80	35.50	34.20	34.95	
Jul	35.90	36.55	35.25	36.05	+.35
Aug	35.35	35.85	34.55	35.45	+.15
Oct	36.00	36.45	35.60	36.10	—.10
Dec	39.20	39.70	38.75	39.60	+.15
Feb	42.50	43.00	42.05	42.97	+.57
Apr	41.10	41.30	41.10	41.20	+.40
Jun	44.20	44.25	43.50	43.70	—.42

Est. sales 7,763; sales Thur. 10,633.
Total open interest Thur. 23,316, up 256 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	35.50	35.90	34.50	34.80	—.57
Jul	36.70	37.25	35.75	36.00	—.70
Aug	35.75	36.30	35.03	35.27	—.50
Feb	49.50	50.28	48.85	49.52	—.38
Mar	49.45	49.60	48.70	49.30	—.25
May	49.90	50.00	49.00	49.75	+.20

Est. sales 10,238; sales Thur. 12,141.
Total open interest Thur. 19,354, up 564 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	38.50	38.50	38.08	38.50	+.30
Jun	42.50	42.80	42.50	42.80	+.30
Jul	43.05	43.75	42.85	43.50	+1.40
Aug	42.25	43.50	42.25	43.50	+1.20
Oct	43.25	43.25	43.15	43.15	+.85

Est. sales 84; sales Thur. 54.
Total open interest Thur. 747, up 28 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. (old contracts)					
Apr				42.25	
May				46.00	
(new contracts)					
May	45.70	45.70	45.70	45.70	—.80
Jun	49.00	49.00	48.85	49.00	
Jul				49.70	
Sep				58.30	—.85
Oct				54.25	
Dec				60.00	
Jan				57.00	

Est. sales 5; sales Thur. 7.
Total open interest Thur. 121, off 2 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	161.50	164.00	157.30	162.70	+2.40
Jul	169.50	173.80	168.50	173.60	+4.80
Sep	180.00	185.30	180.00	185.30	+5.00
Nov	179.50	184.80	179.00	184.80	+5.00
Jan	167.90	171.30	167.90	171.30	+5.00
Mar	172.00	175.10	172.00	175.10	+5.00
May	181.00	182.10	180.00	180.00	+2.90
Jul	184.00	186.00	184.00	185.00	+4.00

Est. sales 5,118; sales Thur. 5,587.
Total open interest Thur. 9,737, off 112 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	163.50	165.30	163.00	165.30	+2.50
Jul	168.20	170.50	167.50	170.00	+2.50
Sep	172.20	174.80	171.50	174.20	+3.20
Nov	176.00	177.30	174.00	175.80	+3.50
Jan	179.00	180.50	177.00	180.50	+2.00
Mar	183.50	187.00	183.50	186.00	+1.70
May	189.00	189.00	186.00	186.50	+2.50
Jul				188.00	
Sep				191.00	

Sales Thur. 731.
Total open interest Thur. 3,452, up 109 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	87.49	87.69	87.37	87.69	+.50
Sep	88.60	88.77	88.36	88.77	+.50
Dec	89.25	89.55	89.07	89.55	+.50
Mar	89.76	90.00	89.32	89.83	+.48
Jun	90.10	90.15	89.50	89.93	+.37
Sep	89.68	90.12	89.68	89.88	+.02
Dec	90.25	90.25	89.65	89.68	—.07
Mar	89.70	90.10	89.65	89.86	—.33

Est. sales 8,393; sales Thur. 17,436.
Total open interest Thur. 33,018, up 1,438 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million; annualized discount rate)					
Jun	84.00	84.14	84.00	84.14	+.50
Sep	85.40	85.40	85.40	85.40	+.50
Dec	86.20	86.20	86.20	86.20	+.50
Mar				86.87	+.50

Sales Thur. 72.
Total open interest Thur. 403, off 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of pct.)					
Jun	74-10	74-18	73-05	73-26	+41
Sep	75-15	75-15	74-04	74-26	+43
Dec	76-04	76-04	74-24	75-19	+42
Mar	76-20	76-20	75-16	76-09	+47
Jun	77-00	77-02	75-25	76-20	+42
Sep	77-05	77-05	76-01	76-25	+43
Dec	77-08	77-08	76-01	76-27	+41
Mar	76-18	77-03	76-12	76-30	+43
Jun	76-25	76-30	76-07	76-30	+42
Sep	76-19	76-30	76-10	76-30	+45
Dec	76-10	76-30	76-10	76-30	+46

Sales Thur. 21,001.
Total open interest Thur. 64,145, up 3,703 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	82.45	85.20	82.10		
Jul	82.20	83.45	81.41		
Oct	78.05	78.50	77.40		
Dec	74.40	74.95	73.85		
Mar	74.95	75.30	74.35		
May					
Jul	77.50	77.60	77.40		

Est. sales 7,550; sales Thur. 6,408.
Total open interest Thur. 42,691 up [illegible] Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.				
Apr	1515.0	1575.0	1515.0	1540.
May	1530.0	1575.0	1530.0	1545.
Jun				1570.
Jul	1590.0	1634.0	1590.0	1594.
Sep	1650.0	1660.0	1640.0	1647.
Dec	1740.0	1745.0	1715.0	1715.
Jan	1755.0	1755.0	1745.0	1737.
Mar				1783.
May				1829.
Jul	1910.0	1910.0	1875.0	1875.
Sep				1921.
Dec				1921.
Jan				2007.

Est. sales 7,800; sales Thur. 5,502.
Total open interest Thur. 39,643 off [illegible] Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Apr				93.4
May	93.70	94.90	93.40	94.
Jun				94.
Jul	96.70	97.90	96.40	97.
Sep	99.00	100.00	98.00	99.
Dec	101.50	102.50	101.10	102.
Jan	102.40	102.50	102.30	102.
Mar	103.50	104.10	103.50	104.
May				105.
Jul				106.
Sep	107.00	107.30	107.10	107.
Dec				109.
Jan				110.

Est. sales 2,900; sales Thur. 3,941.
Total open interest Thur. 37,896 off [illegible] Wed.

Market Summary

April 11, 1980

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	25.54	38.20
Advanced	640	1,237
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	22.23
Declined	525	356
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	7.71
Unchanged	N.A.	312
Total Issues	N.A.	1,905
New highs	N.A.	11
New lows	N.A.	29

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	3 pm.	Chg.
30 Ind	—	—	—	793.00	+1.53
20 Trn	—	—	—	252.19	—1.27
15 Util	—	—	—	106.70	+0.64
65 Stk	—	—	—	289.50	+0.18

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	104.05	—0.03
Industrials	—	—	116.70	—0.13
Utilities	—	—	48.50	+0.25
Finance	—	—	11.81	+0.07
Transp.	—	—	15.19	—0.06

NYSE Index

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Industrials	—	—	59.12	+0.07
Transp.	—	—	67.08	—0.05
Utilities	—	—	30.28	+0.03
Finance	—	—	35.35	+0.27
	—	—	58.34	+0.44

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 10	143,461	250,504	1,187
April 9	130,981	243,779	840
April 8	137,040	259,729	1,144
April 7	157,996	315,608	1,438
April 3	125,017	221,682	610

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.39	N.A.
Advanced	363	403
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	2.32
Declined	178	181
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	8.78
Unchanged	N.A.	185
Total Issues	N.A.	764
New highs	N.A.	4
New lows	N.A.	17

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
—	—	248.35	+0.46

New York Futures

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE "C" 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	187.00	188.00	186.25	186.76	+1.04
Jul	192.80	194.25	192.75	192.23	+0.86
Sep	199.92	200.00	198.75	199.12	+1.51
Dec	193.00	193.60	192.50	192.00	+0.95
Mar	186.00	187.00	185.00	185.20	—0.19
May	186.00	187.50	186.00	186.30	+0.65
Jul	188.00	188.00	188.00	187.00	—0.02
Sep	190.00	190.00	190.00	189.00	—0.02

Est. sales 3,780; sales Thur. 4,690.
Total open interest Thur. 11,871 up 86 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	22.40	22.90	22.25	22.86	+0.98
Jul	23.50	23.74	23.05	23.74	+1.08
Sep	23.70	24.15	23.56	24.14	+0.99
Oct	23.95	24.52	23.80	24.50	+0.96
Jan	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	+1.00
Mar	25.55	25.56	21.51	25.56	+1.00
May	25.65	25.70	25.38	25.65	+0.95
Jul	25.89	25.68	25.65	25.76	+0.90

Est. sales 12,600; sales Thur. 12,150.
Total open interest Thur. 66,850 up 886 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	130.10	130.90	130.10	130.40	—1.40
Jul	129.00	129.25	128.40	129.00	—1.00
Sep	130.75	131.00	128.50	131.00	—0.80
Dec	2,860	2,880	2,838	2,840	—14.00
Mar	2,994	2,997	2,986	2,986	—2.00

Est. sales 1,381; sales Thur. 1,446.
Total open interest Thur. 6,798 off 78 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric tons, change in dollar per metric ton.

Dividends

April 11, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt
Church's Frd Chn	Q	.18
Sterling Drug	Q	.23
Texas Indus	Q	.20

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amnt
Texas Indus	-	4 PC

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt
Falconbridge Copper	-	.25
Frost & Sullvn	S	.04
Heritage Bancorp	Q	.22
Kimball Intl Inc	Q	.20
Kroger Co	Q	.34
Liberty Homes	Q	.05
Liggett Group	Q	.62½
Multimedia Inc	Q	.13½
Nth River Secur	-	.05
N'hwestn Natl Life	Q	.31¼
Payless Cashways	Q	.03¼
Reliance Universal	Q	.26½
Smith(AO) Corp.	Q	.35
Wheelabrator Frye	Q	.35

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-annual.

Tokyo Exchange

April 11, 1980

	Yen	
Asahi Chem.	209	Mitsubi Hvy I
Asahi Glass	353	Mitsubi Chem
Canon	488	Mitsubi Corp
Dai Nip. Print	496	Mitsubi Elec
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	535	Mitsukoshi
Hitachi	242	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	585	Nippon Steel
C. Itoh	425	Sharp
I.H.I.	157	Sony Corp
Japan Air L.	2,330	Sumitomo Ba
Kansai El. Pwr.	887	Sumitomo Ch
Kao Soap	390	Sumitomo Me
Kawasaki Steel	126	Taisho Marin
Kirin Brewery	398	Takeda
Komatsu	370	Teijin
Kubota	361xd	Tokyo Marin
Matsu El. Ind.	686	Toray
Matsu E. Wks	529	Toyota

New index: 460.23; Previous: 458.[illegible]
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,251.94; Previous: [illegible]

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—11

Boeing wi	HospCoA
CrwnZelcr pf	Kenamtl s
FlaPow wi	LoralCp s
GiddLewis s	MACOM s

NEW LOWS—29

AmBdcst	LawterCh
ChiPneuT	MetEd pfI
CmG 9.28pf	Monsanto
Copperwld	NDist 1.35pf
Donaldsn s	OhEd 8.20pf
FourPhase	PaPL 9.24pf
JerC 9.36pf	Pnwlt 2.50pf
Keebro pfH	Pnwlt 1.60pf
Kuhlman	Pennzl pfB
LTVCp pfA	PhEl 7.80pf

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices

Cash Prices

April 10, 1980

Commodity and unit		The Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.80	1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 48" New York yd.	0.48½	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	386.00	358.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	101-102	119-120
Lead Spot, lb.	45-48	0.48
Copper elect., lb.	94¾	98¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.7625	7.3975
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb.	0.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz.	15.25	7.469
Gold N.Y., oz.	495.00	234.85

New York prices.

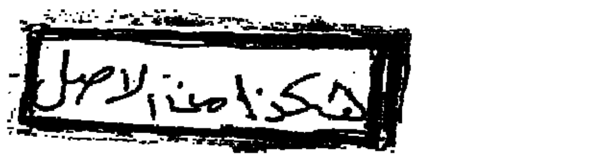
Commodity Indexes

April 10, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,140.80	1,146.30 f
Reuters	1,722.30	1,734.40
Dow Jones Spot	419.17	424.00
D.J. Futures	429.42	429.95

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.





Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
weekend

Godard Prepares To Launch His Second 'First Film'

by Jonathan Kandell

PARIS — "The problem with talking to people is that I have always confused cinema with life," says Jean-Luc Godard. "To me, life is just a part of

Unfortunately, the warning comes too late, and the end of a confusing two-hour conversation with an interviewer curious to know why the greatest living French film director has stayed away from cinema for the better part of the 1970s and why he is now making his return with a new film that will be released next month, just in time for the Cannes Festival.

Godard talks the way he makes films — with the barest semblance of a story line. He tackles scenes or situations, some of them appalling reality, others completely implausible, and all of them in contradiction to each other. The jumps in the conversation are as rapid as the quick cuts in "Breathless." There are long shots and close-ups, but little in between. Unless the journalist takes the trouble to transcribe and edit the scenes back in his laboratory-like office, the whole interview resembles one big mess. Sometimes, funny, often brilliant, but a mess nonetheless.

The conversation takes place in a small dark hotel off the Champs-Elysees. Glass chan-



At 49, Godard is starting over.

deliers, oriental carpets and copies of Italian Renaissance paintings decorate the bar. An Arab delegation breaks up into small groups to whisper mysteriously over drinks. Godard sits at one end of the room, taking it all in, a beer glass in one hand, a yellow cigarette dangling between the stained fingers of the other. His clothes are shapeless: an old tweed sports jacket, woolen shirt, brown corduroy pants and white socks wilting at his ankles above lace-up shoes. He is unshaven and his thinning hair is thoroughly uncombed.

A festival of Godard's films is now being shown in a Left Bank movie theater. Almost all of them are set in Paris or its suburbs, making it difficult to imagine how the director could have exiled himself from the city during the last seven years, first to Grenoble and then to Switzerland.

"One day, I just jumped into the car and took the highway . . ." deadpans Godard, stopping in midsentence to let the joke sink in. The image comes to mind of a thoroughly urbanized Jean-Paul Belmondo in "Breathless" (1959) stealing an automobile in Paris and mindlessly setting off into the countryside.

According to the myth that has grown among his legion of admirers, Godard is prescient. In "La Chinoise" (1967), a film about five young French Maoists in a communal apartment in Nanterre, he seemed to anticipate the mood that unleashed the student upheaval of May 1968. And he left Paris, in the early 1970s, so the legend goes, because he realized before everybody else that the cultural and political ennui that so many young Parisian intellectuals complain about nowadays had already set in.

Godard dismisses that argument. He offers a half-dozen other reasons, not really expecting his listener to believe any of them.

"I suppose for Parisians it must be difficult to leave the city," he says. "But I was never really a Parisian. I always navigated between Paris and the Lake Geneva area. I spent long stretches in Paris. But it was just long enough to make a film. Of course, I made a lot of films so the stretches in Paris grew longer."

The record shows that Godard was born in Paris in 1930, spent some of his adolescence in Switzerland and returned to attend the Sorbonne. In 1950, he helped found the journal Gazette du Cinema and contributed articles to the Cahiers du Cinema, before spending three years traveling in North and South America. There was another prolonged stay in Switzerland in his early 20s, when he worked as a construction worker building a dam — and earned enough money to buy himself a 35mm camera to record what went on at the site. This led to his first film, a short called "Operation Concrete."

But through much of the 1950s and almost continuously in the 1960s — he directed 20 feature-length films during that decade — Godard was in Paris, acknowledged as the undisputed leader of the New Wave of French cinema.

"Actually the real reason I left Paris was that I got sick of the concrete and cars," he says. "I needed sunshine and trees and blue skies. Not only for my films, but for myself, to breathe a bit. The American filmmakers came to the same conclusion decades ago. That's why they moved from New York to Hollywood."

He would later say that the Swiss countryside bores him. And most of his films have been shot in interiors: inside apartments or hotel rooms; in cafes; in lugubrious buildings ("Alphaville," released in 1965, offers modern Paris as a terrifying vision of a futuristic city where people at times grope around with flashlights even in broad daylight).

There are a minimum of props in these Godard movies. The camera focuses on people conversing or reeling off long monologues. Action scenes are often filmed with a hand-held camera so that little distracts the viewer from the movement of the characters. There are few shots that take in natural scenery. At times, there is a stark, abstract esthetic sense, like the view of the prostitute standing next to a bare white wall under a sign that says "Hotel" in "My Life to Live" (1962). Written words in the background serve Godard as better props than trees.

Even when Godard's camera ventures out of the city, he ignores nature or the tranquillity associated with it. The scenes often take place in the sterile suburbs of Paris. In "Weekend" (1967), the countryside is even more barbarous than the city, as marauding bands of hippies massacre tourists.

"Well, I suppose the real reason I left Paris is that I wanted to work in provincial France," says Godard, furrowing the brows behind his glasses. "And then I realized how mistaken I was because the French provinces always see themselves through Parisian eyes. It's like the highway system in France. If you want to get from one province to another, you have to go through Paris. So where did that leave me?"

In Grenoble, working in an experimental television studio for several years. Some of the works he directed there were turned down by television stations in France, Italy and Britain. The most memorable of those films, "France, Tour, Detour," parodies the title of an older, well-known, conventional movie about children making a tour of France, getting to know their country. Only in Godard's television film, the kids never leave home and instead submit to lengthy, disorienting interviews with Godard, posing as a journalist. Made three years ago, it is finally being shown on French television this month on three Friday evenings.

The popular image of Godard in Grenoble was of a man immersed in technology, experimenting with new cameras, video equipment and gadgets. He says that is essentially correct, but then cannot resist making the image visually ridiculous.

"Machines are so friendly," he purrs, caressing the tape recorder in front of him. "It is people who are wicked. It is so much easier to hit a machine than a man. And so often people take out their frustrations on machines. Have you ever seen a television technician for example? He bangs down the buttons on his video equipment instead of pressing them gently. I mean what would you say if a musician treated his violin that way?"

Possibly in a more serious vein, he says that television technology gave him a freedom the cinema never could. "I could play arpund in my own little studio in Grenoble and create things for myself, and then erase them or keep them," he explains. "But now I know it all, so I'm ready for something else."

Which brings the conversation to his new film, his first for cinema since 1972. His advance men are trumpeting the work as "Godard's Second First Film." The image they would like to convey is of the master returning to the limelight after a long absence and so enthused at the prospect that he feels like a novice filmmaker.

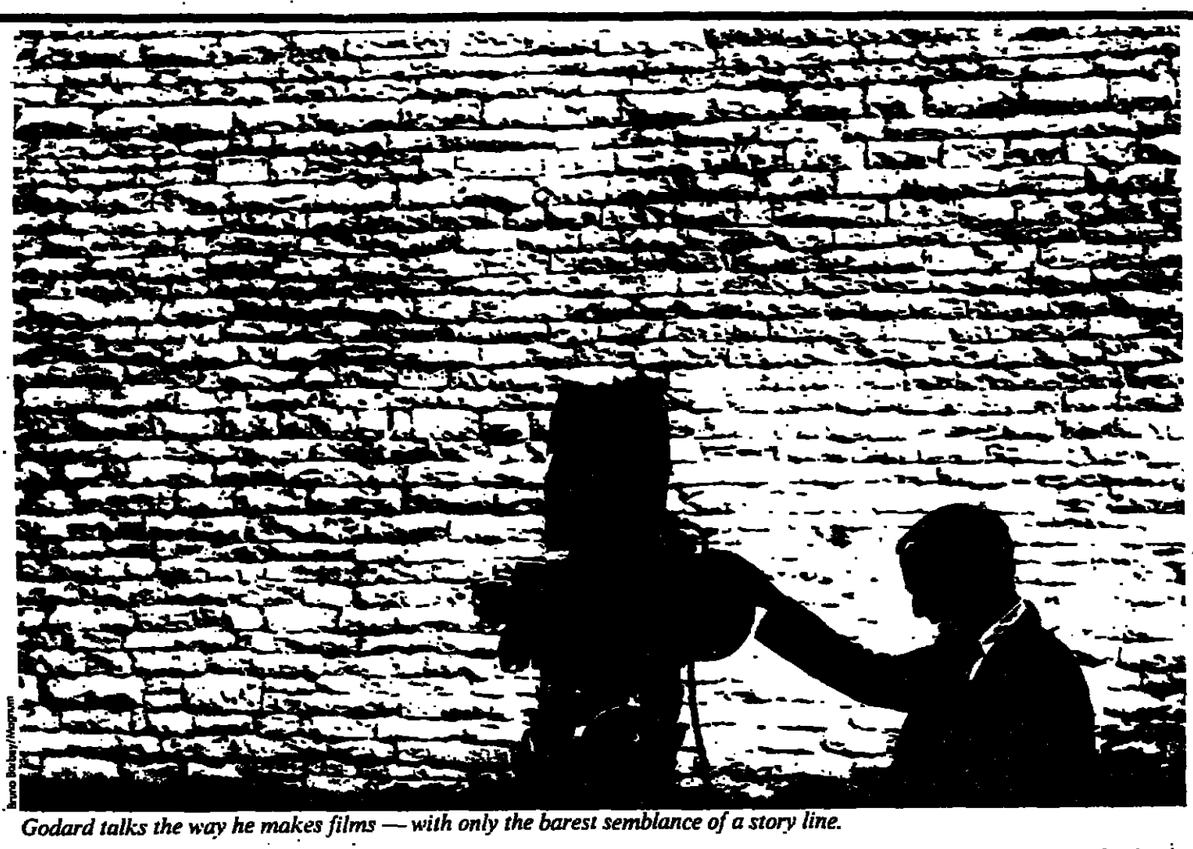
Godard's version is a bit different: "Yes, it certainly gave me the feeling of making my first film for the second time. The same screw-ups and difficulties I went through the first time. I had to argue again with the producers and distributors, only nowadays it was with the sons of the older ones."

Godard says the film was shot in Switzerland, "but it could have been anywhere in industrial Europe." Not too much concern here with natural scenery, apparently. The French title is "Sauve qui peut (la vie)" — "Every Man for Himself" — and the actors are Jacques Dutronc, Isabelle Huppert and Nathalie Baye.

"It is three stories together, or one story in three versions," he says. "I can't tell you the plot. I never could recount a plot. Actually, it is about two women and a man. One leaves, the other stays and the third hesitates."

Sort of like Godard trying to leave Paris? An indecipherable shrug. A hint of a smile.

"I am trying now to come up with a better title in English for the American audience," he says. "Somehow, 'Every Man for Himself' makes it sound like a comedy, not serious enough. How about: 'Slow Motion' — do you think that would make a good English title? No, no, of course you wouldn't know. I haven't really told you what the story is about." ■



Bruno Barbey/Magnum

Godard talks the way he makes films — with only the barest semblance of a story line.

Hats to Fall For

by Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The Fall Ready-to-Wear collections, which were just unveiled here a couple of weeks ago, were definitely on the dull side. But — maybe to make up for it — Paris' top designers went berserk with their hairdos.

The headhead became the final touch, the dot on the "i," so to speak, a firm and accurate way of rounding out the silhouette. In some cases, the hats bear the clothes: At Montana's, Jean Barthet (who also coiffed de Luca, Lanvin, Ungaro, Scherrer and Chloe) made small leather helmets, as aggressive as Montana's leather coats.

At Chloe, heads were all tied up: Karl Lagerfeld ordered special lacquered ornaments, including dyed-to-match woven hair tiaras, that framed cascades of frizzy hair. The alternatives were huge, elliptical shapes that sat on the head, but defied explained, thanks to some kind of technical miracle.

The picture at Jean-Louis Scherrer, with Enrico Franck and Alexandre Zouari operating, was softer and less bizarre. Lots of braids, bows.

"Women now play around with their hair the way they do with their faces. Falls and braids are just a new form of makeup," Franck said. "Women like their hair short, but they also want the lush look of long hair and are not bashful about it anymore. We even have falls custom-made to fit the customer's head exactly," he added.

But the real riot was at de Luca's, where Daniel Harlowe worked with 15 hairdressers, seven assistants and three helpers to adjust 100 falls, 40 braids and 35 horsetails on 30 mannequins.

"We worked from 6 to 10 a.m. nonstop," said Harlowe, who feels that lots of hair makes quite a change. Strange, coming from someone who made his reputation with haircuts. Drastic ones.

Harlowe also launched a new technique for hair ornaments — pearls strung directly onto the hair with fishing weights tied at the bottom.

At Saint Laurent's, where Alexandre managed to give the girls a sleek look even with full, fluffy hairdos, hats set the mood — the Peruvian men's hats that were worn with the long suits, for example.

Off the runway, the consensus was the opposite — the Bo Derek style, with all those corn rows in more or less elaborate patterns. In Paris, where the fad is spreading fast, it takes four to five hours to braid and costs about 400 francs. "Women love it because they can keep it in for a month," said Zouari. "Yes, they do wash it, but the braids stay in place."

It's not such a big deal in Africa, where a woman has a friend braid her corn rows in a matter of minutes. "For them, it's just like knitting," said one Italian at the collections who just returned from Kenya. "They think nothing of it. They do their children's hair every other day."

But, of course, Africa is where it all began. ■



Montana's giant bowtie hat.



Montana's Russian princess look.



All sweetness and light from Ungaro.



...ude Montana's whimsical pillbox ...the '80s has built-in visors.



Photos by Charlie Gerl

Karl Lagerfeld's woven hair headdress.

The Team That Put the Bebop in Elvis' Rock 'n' Roll

by Michael Zwerin

LONDON — In 1950, Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller didn't think of themselves as being ahead of their time. They were just two teenagers living in Los Angeles who wrote songs together. But one thing was sure — neither of them could stomach the Patti Page "Hold me in your arms" sort of goo that was popular at the time.

Then one Sunday evening in 1956, a lanky young guitar-picker hick from Memphis appeared on national television across the United States. Or rather half of him. His body seemed to made of rubber — though what his legs were doing was left to the imagination, because the cameramen were filming him only above his shameless pelvis. The singer began: "As a great philosopher once said . . ." and sang . . .

You ain't nothin' but a hound dog
Cryin',all the time
Well, you never caught a rabbit
And you ain't no friend of mine.

©Gladys Music and American Broadcasting Music Inc., 1956.

Elvis Presley's first appearance on the Ed Sullivan show is often referred to as the official birth of rock 'n' roll. Presley released a torrent of fantasy in a repressed generation of young whites tired of trying to be good boys and girls. Leiber wrote the lyrics and Stoller the music. After "Hound Dog," they wrote "Jailhouse Rock" (Presley's film was named after their song), "Love Potion No. 9," "Kansas City," "Yakety Yak," "Charlie Brown," "I'm a Woman," "Black Denim Trousers and Motorcycle Boots" (which Edith Piaf recorded as "L'Homme a la Moto") and, among so many others, "Trouble":

You lookin' for trouble?
You came to the right place
You lookin' for trouble?
Just look right in my face.

©Gladys Music, 1958.

This month they celebrate their 30-year collaboration with a series of concerts in both London and Paris. They will appear in person — Leiber singing, Stoller on piano — at the American Center on boulevard Raspail in Paris for four evenings beginning April 15; and a musical comedy, "Only in America," stringing their material into a story line, is running to the end of the month at London's Roundhouse Theatre.

Stoller was in London a few weeks early to help with rehearsals. He is an energetic, trim, bald man with a youthful face, who laughs remembering: "My parents were left-wing New Yorkers and had sent me to an interracial camp, which was rare in those days. I used to imitate the black kids playing boogie-woogie on the piano. For a while I studied with the great stride pianist James P. Johnson. I started listening to Thelonious Monk and Charlie Parker.

"When I was 16, my parents moved from New York to Los Angeles, and I studied with the serialist composer Stefan Wolpe. At the time I was trying hard to keep up with all those difficult bebop chord changes. One night I worked a Filipino dance in a Pachuco [Mexican-American] band, with Chet Baker on trumpet."



Presley looks over his copy of "Jailhouse Rock" with Leiber and Stoller.

Jerry Leiber's family owned a general store in Baltimore's black ghetto. He loved the smell of pork and cabbage that the customers were cooking when, as a child, he delivered groceries to their homes. And he loved the rhythm and blues coming from their radios. He never heard that music on white radios. "Those radios were like magic boxes to me," he once said.

After his family moved to Los Angeles, Leiber started writing song lyrics, but he could not come up with melodies. A fellow high school senior gave him Stoller's telephone number. He called. Stoller was a musical purist who could barely tolerate Billie Holliday's vocals for the Lester Young solo in the middle. To him, even well-sung popular lyrics were just junk you heard on the radio. "I don't want to write songs," Stoller told Leiber.

Leiber and Stoller songs are 'pop playlets — direct extensions of black ghetto humor,' says one critic.

But Leiber was soon standing at Stoller's door. He recalls that "Jerry had brought a school composition book with lyrics penciled in. Looking through it I noticed there were a lot of ditto marks:

Gloom and misery
Gloom and misery
All around

"Why that's blues," Stoller exclaimed. "I like blues."

They began working together in Stoller's family's place in downtown Los Angeles. Stoller jammed on piano, while Leiber jumped around and threw out lines.

A year later, in 1950, they were 17-year-old freshmen at City College (C.U.N.Y.) in New York. They hung out with jazz musicians and hipsters and dated black women. And they tried peddling their material to black singers, whose initial reaction Stoller describes as "bemused — they were paternal, helpful, kind to us."

Within a year Jimmy Witherspoon gave the first public performance of a Leiber/Stoller song, "Real Ugly Woman," for a Blues Jamboree at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles. This sort of music was called "Sepia" or "Race" at the time, and Cash Box Magazine categorized it on a ghetto-compiled "Hot Chart" — separate and not quite equal. In fact, Big Mama Thornton's version of their "Hound Dog" was No. 1 on the Hot Chart in 1952 — three years before Elvis heard it on a Las Vegas jukebox and recorded it himself.

"Cole Porter wrote marvelous lyrics but they spoke about and to a certain class," explains Stoller. "The blues dealt with ordinary people's real feelings, as opposed to feelings many of us had been conditioned to think we had, or should have."

After Elvis brought the Hot Chart to the white audience, other singers followed. Leiber and Stoller material was sung by Ray Charles, the Drifters, the Coasters, Aretha Franklin, Eddie Fisher, Peggy Lee, the Beatles, the Stones, Procul Harem, Julius La Rosa and on and on.

Robert Palmer of The New York Times calls their songs "pop playlets . . . direct extensions of black ghetto humor." Stoller takes the description further: "We weren't writing songs, we wrote records," meaning that they supervised their work through the production process and became in fact the first successful independent production team in the recording industry. At that time, this was practically unknown; now more than half of all pop records are produced by independent subcontractors.

But their main credit is having injected the swing and poetry of black ghettos into white pop music, which allowed the latter to become more popular than ever.

Up! Up! C'mon get up!
Get off the street
If you can only make it
to your hands and knees
I know you can make it to your feet.

©Screen Gems - EMI Music Inc., 1968. ■

The Floating Feasts of Hong Kong Harbor

by Simon Lloyd

HONG KONG — The Chinese fisherwoman with flashing gold teeth sidles up to you under the motorway bridge to peddle one of Hong Kong's great delights. She may be just a stone's throw away from Wanchai's girlie bars, but no, she is not Suzie Wong's aunt. What the good lady offers is a marine gourmet's dream in this culinary paradise — dinner aboard a bobbing sampan in the Causeway Bay typhoon shelter.

Fresh crab delicately cooked with ginger in a chili and soy sauce, fiery clams that send the roof of the mouth into orbit, crispy sliced duck and bowls or succulent noodles — all this and more await the intrepid traveler eager to shake off the tedium of the cocooned, air-conditioned package tour.

Friends — about six of them — to share the boat and the feast are essential, and a Chinese speaker is helpful, but anyone with even a glimmer of Marcel Marceau's talent could convey what the assembled gathering needs.

It all starts near the spot where the Noonday Gun, a marvelous colonial relic immortalized by Noel Coward in his ditty "Mad Dogs and Englishmen" regularly booms. The fisherwoman, positioned under one of the British colony's endless stream of seaside motorway overpasses, inveigles guests onto the boat, a sturdy, wide craft with tables, chairs and garish colored lights that make it look like a floating Christmas tree. One delicate tip in advance for the assembled ladies and gentlemen — the only way to relieve yourself during the two-hour eating marathon is to crouch behind a screen at the back of the boat with a child's potty that the sampan owner's grandmother kindly supplies.

Once on board, the magic begins. The sturdy boatwoman paddles out into the sheltered bay between hardy Chinese junks and the palatial yachts of Hong Kong's hosts of millionaires. It is here that craft scurry for shelter when deadly typhoons whip in from the South China Sea. Lavishly lit skyscrapers along the crammed shoreline of this Chinese Manhattan provide a dramatic backdrop to the mobile dinner table.

But where is the food? Out of the night comes a tiny little sampan with a Chinese acrobat-chef at the helm. The guests pick out crabs, periwinkles and shrimps, and he will manage to hold onto the swaying rudder while balancing a wok (Chinese cooking vessel) on a butane gas burner and conjuring up a mouth-watering concoction.

Other boats drift in and out of the twilight to supply other courses. After So Kee's seafood sampan comes Hon Kee with spicy clams laced with garlic, black beans and lashings of chopped red chilis. Another sampan offers barbecued meats, yet another the beer, and soft drinks kept cold on slabs of ice. It's usually kinder to the palate to stick to tea.



Roy Cranbourne

Dining on freshly cooked seafood on a sampan in a Causeway Bay shelter.

Much slurping and spilling on the table is soon rectified as the boat woman offers rolls of toilet paper — the sampan's inelegant answer to the napkin. As well as the prosaic touches, there is a glimmer of romance that conjures up visions of William Holden and Nancy Kwan strolling along the quays hand in hand. For next comes a Chinese combo of drum, violin and tambourine in an orchestral boat. The leader offers a plastic-wrapped menu of melodies and the guests can sit back, bask in the light of an Oriental moon and listen to the strains of "Once I Had a Secret Love" being scratched out before them.

The food isn't the only thing worth focusing on. Across the water on another boat sits a Chinese family that sounds like a legion of noisy crickets in mid-flight — they are playing Mah-Jongg after dinner with all the dramatic clicking of tiles on table so beloved of the Chinese.

A party of seven people will pay about $300 Hong Kong for this culinary adventure at sea, including the boat hire. In appeal, it easily outshines the commercialized horrors of Aberdeen's floating restaurants, multicolored palaces of plastic sweet and sour pork in Hong Kong's most odorous and cacophonous harbor. They will snap a tourist's picture afterwards posing in a Mandarin's chair that looks like a leftover from Disneyland, but that is not what eating in Hong Kong is all about.

For food is a religion in the world's most overcrowded city. The Cantonese who predominate in this capitalist beehive have a saying: "If its back faces heaven, you can eat it." The barbaric old days are over when a visitor could eat the brains of live monkeys fried in oil at the table, but there are still such exotica as shark's fin, bear's paw, preserved whale's bladder and bird's tongues to sample. Just such a banquet was laid on for a Japanese film crew who came to town to recreate a Ching Dynasty imperial blowout for a television special on Chinese food.

But for us more humble mortals, Hong Kong still offers the greatest range in Chinese provincial cuisine outside China and Taiwan.

In two years of hard eating, I have only scratched the surface, and with 4,000 superlative restaurants to choose from, one really needs a lifetime to travel the length and breadth of China in the skyscrapered streets of this tiny, fascinating corner of Asia.

How to eat there. Even those with the most nervous palates need have no fear. Lesley Nelson's readable, informative and practical guide "Top Restaurants in Hong Kong" describes everything from Peking Duck to Beggar's Chicken and the picturesquely named "Monk jumped over the wall" soup. The book includes her well laid-out maps and carefully chosen menu suggestions. Available at $10 Hong Kong from the Hong Kong Tourist Association. ■

In Paris, Plaquetice Makes Perfect Strolling

by Joel Stratte-McClure

PARIS — Oscar Wilde would be asphyxiated with aphorisms if he could see what they've done to the dilapidated room where he died 80 years ago. It has been transformed into a chic suite in the fashionable L'Hotel (13 rue des Beaux Arts, Paris 6) and jet-setters, including Mick Jagger, have slept in his bed.

On the hotel's outside wall a marble plaque frugally notes that the Dublin-born poet died in the building on Nov. 30, 1900. The engraved lettering seems to imply, as Wilde once jested, that "it is better to have a permanent income than to be fascinating."

The plaque is one of 650 that can be found on buildings and street corners throughout Paris — commemorating a birth, visit, scientific discovery, artistic work, temporary habitation or death. They have been erected — usually but not always — with the permission of the Prefecture de Paris, by relatives (Madame Apollinaire), respectful associations ("The Friends of President Coty"), or the city itself.

Incredibly, there is no published list of the location of the plaques, but it can be invigorating to stumble upon them. Budding singers have been known to visit the building in the 20th arrondissement (72 rue de Belleville) to look at the steps where Edith Piaf was born Dec. 19, 1915. An aspiring actress might be moved by a pilgrimage to 5 rue de l'Ecole de Medicine, Paris 5, where Rosine Bernard (also known as Sarah Bernhardt) was born before being sent to a convent.

A printer could hardly visit Paris without going to 17 rue Visconti, Paris 6, where Honore de Balzac, author of "La Comedie Humaine," set up his printing shop between 1826-1828. And young lovers who haven't been to 11 quai aux Fleurs, Paris 4, where Abelard and Heloise lived in 1118, should have their hearts examined.

It sets the imagination spinning. How often did Sigmund Freud, who lived at 10 rue le Goff, Paris 5, in 1885-86, wander into the Luxemburg Gardens to frown on the statue of the cyclops Polyphemus looking with envy at the nude lovers Acis and Galatea? What did American hero John Paul Jones have to say about his Revolutionary War battles as he strolled down the rue de Tournon before he died at No. 19 in 1792? The plaque recalls his saying: "I have not yet begun to fight."

Would Blaise Pascal, who invented a calculating machine at age 19 and founded the theory of probability, cross the street from his residence at 54 rue Monsieur le Prince, Paris 6, to McDonald's, or would he choose the Pizza Latino? Would German poet Heinrich Heine ("Towards France there journeyed two grenadiers") go to Le Drugstore for a banana split from his home at 3 avenue Matignon, Paris 8? What would Leo Tolstoy, who stayed at 206 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, in 1857 think of the duty-free shops?

The plaques indicate that there have always been "in" hostelries in Paris. At various times, Wilde, poet Charles Baudelaire and composers Richard Wagner and Jean Sibelius bivouacked at a hotel at 19 quai Voltaire, Paris 7. Empress Eugenie, consort of Napoleon III, stayed at the Hotel Intercontinental.

The sites of the plaques prompt a look at the history books. Why did Jean-Jacques Rousseau decide to live on the street (No. 52) that now bears his name? According to one work, "After wandering through the provinces, he finally settled [1770] in Paris, where he lived in a garret and copied music. The French authorities left him undisturbed, while curious foreigners flocked to see the man and be insulted by him." It must have been the rent.

Moliere, the son of the king's upholsterer and the creator of French comedy, lived at 40 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1, near the Comedie Francaise. And Colette was obviously inspired by the gardens of the Palais Royal while she lived at 9 rue de Beaujolais.

Was Andre Gide describing the proper 7th arrondissement (he lived on the rue de Vaneau) when he wrote: "Families. I hate you! Shut-in homes, closed doors, jealous possession of happiness"? And would Henri Danmier, the caricaturist and sculptor who ridiculed the bourgeois, still live on the fashionable Ile St. Louis (9 quai d'Anjou, Paris 4)?

Did Denis Diderot, whose encyclopedias embodied the rationalist spirit of the 18th century, choose 3 rue de l'Estrapade, Paris 5, because the Pantheon inspired him? And why did Gertrude Stein and Alice B. Toklas choose 27 rue de Fleurus, Paris 6? Or, for that matter, Chinese Communist leader Chou En Lai, the working class 13th arrondissement? (The plaque at 17 rue Godefroy is also in Chinese). Lenin spent his Paris days in the 14th, at 21 rue de Beaunier and 4 rue Marie Rose.

Creative efforts are noted with typical understatement on the plaques: Cezanne painted at 15 rue Hegesippe Moreau in the 18th; Liszt composed at 107 rue Lafayette, Paris 10, between 1823-1840; Andre Malraux wrote "Man's Fate" at 44 rue du Bac, Paris 7, and Van Gog worked at 54 rue Lepic, Paris 18, 1886-88.

Plaques also point out historical events. Man indicate that soldiers like Lt. Martinet, who w killed at the corner of boulevard St. Michel an rue Auguste Comte on Aug. 25, 1944, died f the Liberation of Paris. The first projection animated photographs was at 14 Boulevard d Capucines, Paris 2, on Dec. 28, 1895. Thousan of prisoners were deported to death camps b the Nazis from 43 rue de la Gare, Paris 19. B Franklin and the King of England's represent tive signed the official peace treaty after t Revolutionary War at 56 rue Jacob, Paris 6. N poleon lived at 60 rue de la Victoire, Paris after he married Josephine.

Perhaps the most intriguing plaques are tho noting where writers wrote and died: Baudela at 1 rue du Dome, Paris 16; Balzac ("Fame the sun of the dead") on the street that bears name; Beaumarchais ("The Marriage of garo") at No. 2 boulevard Beaumarchais; Vic Hugo ("Popularity? It is glory's small chang at 124 avenue Victor Hugo, Paris 16; Corne at 6 rue d'Argenteuil, Paris 1; Rabelais a Quai des Celestins, Paris 4; and Racine a rue Visconti, Paris 6.

What would they all think about the plaqu Says Oscar Wilde, speaking for the others, "F tory is merely gossip."



Plaque on No. 9, rue de Beaujolais.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.46.86). *Grosser Saal — April 15 at 7:30:* Christa Ludwig mezzo-soprano, Paul Badura-Skoda piano (Wagner, Schumann, Dvorak).
●Musikverein (tel: 65.86.81). Grosser Saal — April 12 at 3:30: Vienna Philharmonic, Andre Previn conductor/soloist (Haydn, Debussy, Gershwin). April 14 and 15 at 7:30: Prague Philharmonic Orchestra, V. Neumann conductor (Martinu, Dvorak).
●Staatsoper (tel: 222/53240) — April 12 at 7:30: "Rigoletto." April 13 at 6: "Die Frau Ohne Schatten." April 14 at 7: "Die Schweigsame Frau." April 15 at 7:30: "Der Fliegende Hollaender." April 16 at 6:30: "Der Rosenkavalier." April 17 at 7:30: "Tosca." April 19 at 7: "Lucia di Lammermoor."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23; 33.66.85) — April 12 and 18 at 8; April 20 at 3: "Salome." April 19 at 8: "Tosca." April 24, 25 and 26 at 8; April 27 at 3: "Kiss me Kate."

BRUSSELS, Theatre National, Centre International Rogier (tel: 217.03.03) — To April 19; April 29-May 24: "Trahison" (Pinter).
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 02/512.04.03) — April 16-June 1: "Le Temps des Gares," exhibition of railway stations.
●Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01/02) — April 27 at 3; April 29 at 8: "The Hero" (Menotti).

LIEGE, Museum du Parc de la Boverie — April 19-May 25: "American Pop Art."

DENMARK

AALBORG, North Jutland Museum of Art — Through April 27: "The '70s in American Art" exhibition.

AARHUS, April 23-27: "3rd Festival of Contemporary Music." (Information: Aarhus Tourist Office, Radhuset, DK-8000 Arhus C; tel: 12.16.00.)

COPENHAGEN, Falkoner Theatre (tel: 86.85.01) — April 13: 10CC. April 17: Keith Jarrett piano.
●Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek (tel: 12.10.65) — Through April 30: "Seven Female Danish Artists" exhibition.

ENGLAND

BADMINTON, Badminton Horse Trials (tel: 045 421/272), April 17-20 — International Equestrian Competition.

LONDON, Ronnie Scott's (tel: 439.07.47) — April 14-26: Earl Hines Quartet, Marva Josie, Bobby Wellins Quartet.
●Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). English National Opera — April 12 and 15 at 7: "Aida." April 16 at 7:30: "The Barber of Seville." April 18 at 7:30: "Tosca."
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — *April 13 at 7:30: London Symphony* Orchestra, Sergiu Celibidache conductor (Kodaly, Ravel, Brahms). April 15 and 18 at 8: Philharmonia Orchestra, Simon Rattle conductor, Ida Haendel violin, Ann Murray mezzo-soprano (Beethoven, Mahler). April 17 at 8: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Kirill Kondrashin conductor, Jean-Bernard Pommier piano (Berlioz, Ravel).
●Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — April 13 at 7:15: Nash Ensemble, Lionel Friend conductor, Sarah Walker mezzo-soprano (Barber, Ives). April 14 at 7:30: Art Ensemble of Chicago. April 15 at 7:45: Lindsay String Quartet, Karoly Botvay cello (Boccherini, Elgar, Schubert).
●Purcell Room — April 12 at 7:30: Landini Consort (15th-century German music).
●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52) — April 12-May 26: "Lord Leverhulme Art Collection." British School art, Wedgewood, English furniture, Chinese ceramics.
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66) — April 12: Covent Garden Proms. April 13 at 8: Marilyn Horne. Royal Opera — April 16 at 7:30; April 12 at 2: "Lucrezia Borgia." April 14 and 17 at 7:30: "La Fanciulla del West." April 15 and 18 at 7:30: "The Rake's Progress." Royal Ballet — April 12 and 19 at 7:30: "Swan Lake."
●Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — April 16: Marvin Gaye.
●Fairfield Halls (tel: 688.92.91) — April 17: Matt Monro.
●Whitbread's Brewery, Chiswell Street, EC1 — April 16-19: Antique Dealers' Fair.
●Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — April 16 at 7:30: Sarah Walker mezzo-soprano, Thomas Hemsley baritone, Roger Vignoles piano (Wolf). April 17 at 7:30: Fortune's Fire Lute Ensemble.

SOUTHAMPTON, Gaumont Theatre (tel: 0703/29772) — April 15-19: Welsh National Opera. Program includes: "Madame Butterfly," "Eugene Onegin," "Ernani" and "Poppea."

FRANCE

CAMBRAI, Palais des Grottes — April 16: Billy Joel.

NICE, Theatre de Verdure — April 12: Billy Joel.

PARIS, Salle d'Exposition, Union des Banques a Paris, 21 Boulevard de Malesherbes, Paris 8 — April 15-25: Robert Harris paintings, Pavlina Pavlides sculptures.
●Galerie Brigitte Schehade (tel: 277.96.74) — April 15-May 3: Afnan, exhibition.
●Le Palace (tel: 246.10.87) — April 16 at 8: Dennis Brown.
●Pompidou Center (tel: 278.79.95) — To April 20: "Dali" exhibition. To May 12: "German Photography," Moholy-Nagy, Lisitzky and others.
●Olympia (tel: 742.56.11) — To June 1 at 9: Charles Aznavour.
●Cite Internationale des Arts (tel: 278.71.72) — April 16-28: Laurie Dietz, Yane, Lasse Kempas, exhibition of paintings.
●Palais des Congres (tel: 758.27.78) — To April 19: "Swan Lake," Paris Opera Ballet.
●St. George's Anglican Church (tel: 720.71.67) — April 23 at 9: Jos van Immerseel organ (Bach, Boehm, Bruehns, Bull, Pachelbel, Purcell).
●American Center (tel: 354.99.92) — To May 16: Solaris Dance Theater, Henry Smith director. April 15-May 14: "American Paintings: The '80s," exhibition organized by American art critic Barbara Rose. April 17 at 3: "Paris — New York: Art and Politics," conducted by Ms Rose with Louis Kane, Michael Gibson and Jean Clere. April 15, 16, 17 and 18 at 9: Leiber and Stoller sing their rock 'n' roll hits of '50s, '60s, '70s made famous by Elvis Presley, the Rolling Stones and others.
●Le Rex — April 15: Billy Joel.
●Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 359.72.42) — To April 19: Ballet of the 20th Century.

ITALY

MILAN, La Scala (tel: 02/80.70.41) — April 13 and 16: "Oedipus Rex" (Soliva). "Erwartung" (Schoenberg) and "Il Mandarine Meraviglioso" (Bartok). Claudio Abbado conductor. April 12, 15, 17, 19, 24 and 30: "Bolero" (Ravel/Bejart). "Sinfonie in Re Maggiore" (Haydn/Kjtian) and "L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune" (Debussy/Robbins).

ROME, Accademia Filarmonica Romana (tel: 360.17.52) — April 16 and 17 at 9: Rocco Filippini viola, Bruno Canino piano (Beethoven).
●Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — April 15, 16, 20, 23 and 27: "Gotterdaemmerung" (Wagner).
●Galleria Incontro d'Arte (tel: 697.76.25) — Through April 26: Edith Schloss, exhibition.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Centre de Congres Auditorium (tel: 50.93.00) — April 12 at 9: National Orchestra of the Monte-Carlo Opera, Lawrence Foster conductor, Radu Lupu piano (R. Strauss, Stravinsky, Brahms).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11) — April 12, 17, 18, 19 and 20: "Moeder Courage," Publieksteater.
●BIM-Huis — April 18: Art Ensemble of Chicago.
●Rijksmuseum — Through April: Toulouse-Lautrec, lithographs.
●Galerie Fiolet, Herengracht 86 — To April 26: "The Nude Theory," photos.
●Edenhal — April 17: The Police.
●Paradiso — April 19: Elvis Costello.

LEIDEN, Leidse Schouwburg (tel: 071/14.11.41) — April 18: "The Private Ear & The Public Eye" (Shaffer), English Speaking Theatre of Amsterdam.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, City Hall (tel: 041/552.59.61) — April 19 at 7:30: Scottish National Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin soloist.
Theatre Royal (tel: 041/331.12.34) — April 15-19: English National Opera *North. Program includes:* "Carmen" and "Nabucco."

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, "Gruen '80," Swiss Exhibition for Horticulture and Landscaping — April 12-Oct. 12 (open daily from 9 a.m. until midnight; tel: 25.38.11).

GENEVA, Grand Theatre (tel: 21.23.11) — April 13, 15, 18 and 20 at 8: "Jenufa" (Janacek), Orchestre de la Suisse Romande.
●Comedie — To April 27 at 8:30: "Le Prince de Hombourg" (Kleist).
●Theatre Le Caveau — April 14-26 at 8:30: "La Baignoire" (V. Haim).

ZURICH, Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.22) — April 12 at 8; April 13 at 3: "Bugaku" (Mayuzumi/Balanchine), "Rubies" (Stravinsky/Balanchine) and "Who Cares" (Gershwin/Kay/Balanchine). April 14 at 8:15: Jose Carreras.
●Grosser Tonhallesaal (tel: 201.15.80) — April 17 at 8:15: Wilhelm Kempff piano (Beethoven). (*Zurich Weekly Bulletin*)

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsch Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — April 12 and 16 at 7: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro." April 13 at 6: "Tristan und Isolde." April 14 and 17 at 8: "La Boheme." April 15 at 7: "Die Zauberfloete."
●Schiller Theater (tel: 319.52.36) — April 12, 13 and 17 at 7:30: "Buerger Schippel." April 14 and 18 at 7:30: "Der Hofmeister."
●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — April 12 and 13 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Hubert Soudant conductor, Claudio Arrau conductor (Ravel, Chopin, Bruckner). April 14 at 8: Henryk Szeryng, James Tocco. April 15 at 8: Roy Orbison and Orchestra.
●British Centre, Hardenbergstrasse 20 (tel: 31.01.76) — April 14 at 8: Rose Andresier guitar (Villa Lobos, Kelly).
●Deutschlandhalle (tel: 30/38.43.87) — April 18 at 8: Johnny Cash.

COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt Koeln (tel: 21.25.81) — *April 12 at 7:30:* "Fidelio." April 13 at 7:30: "Don Carlos." April 16 at 7:30: "Die Teufel von Loudun." April 17 at 7:30: "Die Heimliche." April 18 at 7:30: "Perichole."
●Museen der Stadt — April 26-June 8: E. L. Kirchner, retrospective.
●Stadthalle — April 16 at 8: Mitch Ryder and the Detroit Wheels.

DARMSTADT, Staatstheater (tel: 281.12.12). Grosses Haus — April 12 and 18 at 7:30: "Andre Chenier." April 13 and 19 at 7:30: "Zar und Zimmermann." April 15 at 8: Stefan Askenase piano. April 17 at 7:30: "Der Tod in Venedig." Kleines Haus — April 12 at 7:30: "Gross und Klein." April 13 at 7:30: "Der Biberpelz." April 17 at 7:30: "Haben."

DUESSELDORF, Schauspielhaus (tel: 36.30.11). April 12 and 14 at 7:30: "Der Zarbrochne Krug." April 13, 15 *and 16 at 7:30:* "Maria Stuart." Kleines Haus — April 13, 16 and 20 at 7:30: "Verbannte." April 12 and 17 at 7 "Das Tagebuch der Anne Frank."

FRANKFURT, Oper der Staedtis Buehnen — April 12: "Der Barbier Sevilla." April 16: "Fidelio." April "Dr. Faust."

MUNICH, Herkulessaal der Res — April 12: Alfred Brendel (Schumann). April 17 at 8: Mu Philharmonic Orchestra and C Karl Richter conductor (Dvorak).
●Schauspielhaus — April 13 at 11 Munich Philharmonic Orchestra, gang Schroeder conductor (H Mozart, Hindemith).
●Schwabingerbraeu — April 7:30: Lene Lovich.
●Kongressaal des Deutschen Mu — *April 14 at 8:* Roy Orbison. A at 8: Blood, Sweat & Tears an group War.

STUTTGART, Wuerttemberg Staatstheater (tel: 0711/22.1 Grosses Haus — April 14 at 7:30: goletto" (Verdi). Stuttgart Philhar ic Orchestra. April 15 at 7:30: Barbier von Seville" (Rossini). A at 7: "Agon" (Stravinsky/ chime/Thom). "Die Fen (McCabe/Helliwell) and "Sac Printemps" (Stravinsky/Tetley). 18 at 7: "Aida" (Verdi). Kleines —April 12 at 8: April 13 at 7:30: Erschoepfung der Welt" (Kagel). 14 at 7:30: "Komoedie der fuehrung" (Schnitzler). April 18 (iere) and 19 at 9: "Die Voegel" (A phanes).

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Anatomy Is Destiny in Fay Weldon's Fiction



by Sandra Salmans

LONDON — The power of sisterhood is still a novel notion to many English women — but not to writer Fay Weldon. "I was always there," she said re- "As a 5-year-old, I remember being upset ve was made from Adam's rib, and then that Adam blamed Eve for his having eat- apple."

Weldon is the first to admit, her feminism itly unorthodox. At 46, she is fat, blond- rifle blowzy, has four sons — aged 25, 16, 2 years — and laments what she calls the ife" attitude of some feminists: "Sex is at it's there to make babies. The women's ient seems to be leaving its body behind."

as a decade ago that Weldon's novel Among the Women" raised one of the oices in the wilderness of women's liber- n England. Today, her voice is heard eve- e. She has written three stage plays and novels, the last of which was just pub- to generally enthusiastic reviews. "High- l and sophisticated fiction," The Times about the novel, called "Puffball," and th book, "Praxis," was a finalist for the after Booker Prize. While she admits "I reputation that exceeds my sales" — her o paperbacks sold 30,000 copies each - her following in Britain and the United is steadily growing.

Weldon does not produce a book every is because she does so much writing for nd television. After being dropped years m the "Upstairs, Downstairs" series due "them-and-us" views ("I thought the airs should be putting ground glass in stairs' food"), she is in demand as a riter. Her five-part adaptation of "Pride ejudice" was shown recently on BBC tele- and she is working on a new television ont children in prison. She also does a television column for a newspaper here.

lon evidently relishes the different de- on her writing. Novels give scope to her ation; television imposes practical cons- "Pride and Prejudice," for example, was ched with some trepidation because it is a classic. It had to be tightly written and "very plotty," she explains. Writing television criticism helps her understand her own reviews, she asserts, though she agonizes over it, devoting a full day to writing a single column.

At the same time, she notes, "if this television project hadn't come up, I would have been quite happy to slop around and look after Sam" — her 2-year-old. As it is, she hires a babysitter and writes to the distant whir of the washing machine. "It focuses the mind," she maintains. "When you have all the time and peace to write, that's just lonely boredom."

The kind of adaptability that allows Weldon to move easily from books to broadcasting to babies and back again has been necessary to get her where she is today. As a child she emigrated to New Zealand and, when her parents divorced, returned with her mother to London.

An unmarried mother at 20, she floundered for a few years, trying a series of jobs and a brief marriage to a much older man. Eventually she married Roy Weldon, an antiques dealer, and became a successful advertising copywriter. "I didn't finish my first novel, ["The Fat Woman's Joke"], until I was over 30," Weldon notes.

Her second book, "Down Among the Women," sounded most of the notes heard in her subsequent novels. "Here we all are by accident of birth, sprouted breasts and bellies, as cyclical of nature as our timekeeper the moon," Weldon wrote, "and down here among the women we have no option but to stay." The sexes are at war, but the sides are unevenly matched, and the women are their own worst enemies. There are untraceable pregnancies, runaway fathers and philandering lovers.

If her novels seem depressing, "it's because I know only put-upon women," she says. "I sometimes think that the only half of the world I meet are women having a hard time at the hands of men." While that may sound like manhating, Weldon insists that she is merely puzzled by the opposite sex: "Men are completely different . . . in an emotional relationship, they're terrible. Most women I know are miserable when they're in love, I suppose we have to live together, but it seems very peculiar."

The solution, she believes, is children — "the purpose of all that emotion, the evidence that there was a real purpose. Two people come together to make something new."

"Children give you a sense of things changing, developing. The richness of shared experience is what keeps you together." As for childless couples, "What does their shared experience add up to in the end? Some good dinners?"

This reverence for children dominates Weldon's latest novel. Outwardly an amusing tale about country witchcraft, "Puffball" graphically details the reproductive cycle of a young woman. In it, anatomy is destiny. Menopausal women rage, pregnant women are content. The baby, born at the novel's end, silently addresses his mother, telling her that everything up to now was "leading towards the main end of your life, which was to produce me."

Filled with scheming rustics, cow dung and mud, "Puffball" also conveys Weldon's hostility toward country life. Four years ago the Weldons left London for rural Somerset — but she couldn't adapt. "There are no people in the country, just cows," she complains, adding only half-jokingly, "it's a terrible, sinister place."

Last summer she moved to Kentish Town, a working-class neighborhood in North London, a few blocks from where she grew up. Mr. Weldon visits London during the week, as his business requires; Mrs. Weldon and the boys go to Somerset on weekends.

For Weldon, the city is not merely more habitable; it is the source of the characters who people her books — the suffering women, the selfish men. "You make novels up out of what you know," she observes.

Lately, Weldon has observed some "astonishing" changes in women's and men's attitudes toward each other. "The changes haven't come in terms of equal pay, but in personal relationships," she says. "There is a sense of sisterhood. Among women, troubles are shared. And men are more apologetic."

The women's movement has begun "something so enormous that it won't be stopped," she asserts, "but it's a mistake to think that it will be achieved in this generation. Women will go on being humiliated, exposed, abused. But the *next* generation will be better off for it. And," Weldon adds wryly, "they won't be a bit grateful."■

A New Head for Munich's Greatest Beer Hall

by John Dornberg

MUNICH — H.L. Mencken once described it as "the Parthenon of beer drinking," and cynics call it this city's "greatest cultural institution."

Allowing for a little hyperbole on the part of both, no one can deny that Munich's *Hofbrauhaus, celebrated in story and song* and a mandatory stop on any guided tour of town, is the classic among beer halls.

Munich residents watch developments in it as closely as those in city hall and equate selection of a new manager for this cavernous pub with the election of a new lord mayor. This is perhaps understandable in a city where beer rates not as a beverage but as daily bread and in a tavern where some 6,000 quarts of it are quaffed daily.

At any rate, a new management is what the Hofbrauhaus will have come next November. A few weeks ago, 41-year-old Michael Sperger and his wife Gerda were selected from among 39 other bidders for the Hofbrauhaus' lesseeship by Bavaria's finance ministry, which has owned the "Royal Court Brewery" since 1918 when royalty went out of style. The event made headlines in the papers here.

The Spergers, currently lessees of a neighborhood beer hall in Munich's Neuperlach district, were chosen behind a veil of secrecy as opaque as that surrounding the election of a new pope. They were awarded a five-year contract.

There will be changes, Sperger promises, especially in the *Schwemme*, literally "the watering place," the noisy, brassy, sudsy 4,000-seat main floor where bearded regulars begin imbibing when the doors open at 9 a.m. each day.

Without changing the earthy atmosphere, Sperger says he hopes to make the Schwemme a bit less raucous and physically boisterous, cut down on the fights that break out periodically and prevent molestation of customers by other patrons.

But Munich veterans say that is a vow made by all new managers and lessees since the Hofbrauhaus was built, at the behest of Bavaria's Duke Wilhelm V, in 1589. ■



Illustration by Sven Eliason

Auschwitz Play Shocks West Berlin

by John Vinocur

WEST BERLIN — At one end of the ramp, there is an immense rhinestone-covered abacus, a prop for a demented quiz show. The master of ceremonies, all in white, stands alongside, acting as scorekeeper, egging the contestants on, dropping hints, coaxing, advancing the rhinestone balls.

When the right answers come, the M.C. jumps with glee, begging the audience for applause. It is as if he were saying, "Let's hear it for genocide."

The contestants are witness and defendant, the quizmaster a judge, and the questions taken from the 1965 Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt. They are part of a restaging of Peter Weiss' play "The Investigation," in which the original courtroom exchanges have been kept intact but presented as television talk show chatter. It is like a scene from "This is Your Life" — or drunken party conversation.

At the Freie Volksbuene here, where the theater has been remade so the audience can sit on red-brocade chairs at tiny nightclub tables, camp doctors strut like chorus boys, dance obscene tangos with their victims and give testimony as if they were bored movie stars, peering contemptuously at the audience through dark glasses.



Associated Press

The result has been cries of scandal and demands that the play be canceled, but — considering the intensity of the negative comment — rather few defenders of what is obviously an attempt by the director, Thomas Schulte-Michels, to pierce what he sees as the general indifference in West Germany to the Nazi past by using every available present-day symbol of bad taste.

The eight actors, five men and three women, are dressed in white suits and garish evening gowns, their faces deadened with white makeup. They move from role to role, their voices and costumes unchanged, sometimes victims, sometimes torturers, drunk, lascivious, obsequious.

They parade down a runway, lighted like a burlesque house with bare bulbs, slouch on black-draped sofas, sip champagne and wink at the crowd as they speak lines like, "I thought the smell and the smoke came from the bakeries," or, "It wasn't my role to ask what took place in the gas chambers."

There is no plot; no sense of forward movement. Although Weiss, somewhat ambitiously, originally used the subtitle "An Oratorio in 11 Songs" to describe the play, the scenes now have the feel of sketches.

At a recent performance, the audience, mostly people under 30, reacted with firm but hardly wild applause when the hour and a half was up. They seemed very much less scandalized than the newspapers.

"Take it off as fast as possible," the critic of the local tabloid B.Z. wrote. Der Tagesspiegel called the play "an artistic blackout"; the Spandauer Volksblatt "a repulsive performance," and the Roman Catholic newspaper Petrusblatt found it "an attack on human dignity."

Heinz Galinski, a West Berlin Jewish leader who has not seen the play — it opened last month — recommended that it be closed down, describing it as "monstrous and perfidious."

But Weiss, the playwright, who has not seen the production either, was quick to defend it.

Weiss said that, although he understood Galinski's disgust, "I also feel strongly that, when a play is 15 years old, a theater has a right to try a new presentation. The logic of the production is very clear to me and I think it is successful because it has gotten people to talk. Controversy about the subject is better than ignoring it.

"I think all the criticism about the production's bad taste is unimportant — most people today have bad taste anyway. The point is to reach them, instead of letting them view the whole thing with indifference and ignorance."

The cries of scandal have brought commentary upon commentary in the press, but, curiously, no one has suggested that the fuss is more interesting than the play itself, which is not an artistic success.

Most of the arguments against the staging — that it lacks respect for the monstrousness of Auschwitz — do not seem to take much account of the fact that, with the exception of "The Holocaust" television series, none of the attempts to deal with the subject in West German theater or film seems to have penetrated the public consciousness. Usually, the subject is treated as a sacrament, or at least a monument, for which practiced reverence is the only legitimate response. It can be argued that this really facilitates holding the issue at arm's length, where most Germans feel comfortable with it.

When a camp doctor points the jeweled swagger stick he used for selecting inmates for the gas chamber at the audience, when the "This Is Your Life" host confronts a torturer with his own notes kept in the show's leather-bound souvenir memory book, when the other talk show guests yawn and titter while pseudomedical experiments are being described, the effect can be sickening. But it is not so easy to dismiss.

If the play were staged in the past, the director has argued, it might not be able to implicate audiences that normally just do not feel involved. This lack of involvement, or even vague interest, is apparent in the real-life trial of former guards from the Maidanek, Poland, concentration camp, which continues after four years of hearings in Duesseldorf. West German newspapers, with very few exceptions, simply do not consider it worthy of coverage.

One of the most interesting commentaries on the production appeared in the newspaper Die Zeit: "If morals in our country just came close to the size of our penchant for moralistic debate and moralizing talk shows, then no one in Germany would ever have to worry again about being afraid of Germany." ■

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The art market

Art: For Whom, From Whom?

by Paul Overy

MONTECATINI TERME, Italy — The season starts in April in this Tuscan thermal spa. But in the last week of March the gardeners were already busy bedding out the plants in the town's innumerable public gardens, parks and tree-lined verges. It is the gardeners' vote, it is said, that gives Montecatini its Communist majority on the local council.

Out of season, before the wealthy Milanese and Romans arrive to take the cure, Montecatini Terme is a city of conferences. The last to occupy the Congress Hall of the Palace of Tourism before the season opened this spring was "Critica 1" — the second international conference sponsored by the Regional Government of Tuscany and the Communes of Montecatini and the nearby city of Prato.

This year, art critics, social scientists, museum curators, art administrators and a few artists were invited to discuss the uneasy relationship between the visual arts and their public (*L'arte da chi a chi*: Art: from whom, to whom?).

The theme is certainly topical throughout the art world today: What is the function of a museum of contemporary art and the role of the critic as a mediator of art to the public? Is the very concept of a modern art museum a contradiction, because museums are repositories for artifacts of the past, while much of today's art is aimed by artists to go straight into the museum, bypassing any immediate function in society?

Should artists try to make their work popular? Is it the function of the museum and critics to popularize art, to introduce it to the public and make it more approachable? Should public money be spent on what people already like or on art that critics and curators think they should like? Do public subsidies render art impotent and complaisant?

The session was opened by a French artist, Daniel Buren, who attacked the proliferation of critics and art administrators. In the familiar egocentric manner of the contemporary avant-garde artist, Buren suggested that artists, not curators, have a greater role in the choice of artwork. But he aroused little more than a murmur from the assembled critics and curators.

> 'Should public money be spent on what people already like or on art that critics and curators think they should like?'

Then the Bulgarian-born American artist Christo showed the Maysles Brothers' film of the "Running Fence" that he put up for two weeks across part of the California countryside. This documentary record of the construction of a sail-like fence stretching for miles across valleys, roads and private property, and the intense struggle with ranchers, lawyers and conservationists that it provoked, should have stimulated a lively discussion on the relevance of this kind of "art" — but it didn't.

The next day things got going, however, with Benjamin Buchloh's attack on the structure of North American museums dependent on gifts from millionaires and the "repressive tolerance" of state patronage organizations like the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts and the Canada Council. Buchloh, a German critic who now teaches art history in Halifax, Canada, claimed that the role of the museum had become that of the monument, endowed with works that perpetuated their donors' names.

Other speakers questioned Buchloh's pessimistic view, among them Jean-Christophe Ammann of the Basel Kunsthalle and the French critic Pierre Restany. Ammann pointed out that what Buchloh said might be true of North America but that the Beaubourg Center served a quite different and anti-monumental function. A museum could be either a "monument" or a "*vitrine*" (display window), he argued. The new wing of the National Gallery in Washington might be a monument, but Beaubourg was a *vitrine*.

Ryszard Stanislawski, the director of the *Muzeum Sztuki* (Museum of Art) in Lodz, Poland, described how a museum of modern art can function in a very different social system. The Muzeum Sztuki was founded before the war in the early 1930s by a group of Polish avant-garde artists in an industrial city which, at that time, had no tradition of museums or higher education. Since the war, the original collection had been broadened and extended.

The museum organizes exhibitions in factories and talks in high schools. Visitors are invited to list which paintings they prefer and are photographed in front of their favorite pictures. (Younger people tend to prefer the abstract works.) The museum is a "critical instrument," Stanislawski claimed. Its selection of works is not definitive but is presented for the public to look at and discuss critically.

Perhaps in Eastern Europe people are eager for as much art as they can get, but in the West people are so bombarded with art they lack curiosity about it. Robert Smith, director of the Los Angeles Institute for Contemporary Art, revealed that his museum found it difficult to attract a sizable audience in a city of 6 million, even though it tries to be more informal than conventional museums, calling itself a "anti-museum," and "artists' space."

Smith believed that some of the lack of reponse was due to the remote attitute of the artists themselves. To try to combat this, the I.C.A. sponspored a scheme to place art in public places. And last year it had an artist in residence and a program for teaching young unemployed artists useful skills, such as house painting and wallpapering.

The I.C.A.'s woes elicited little comment. Most directors of the more conventional museums merely described the history and policies of their institutions, such as Giorgio de Marchis of the National Gallery of Modern Art in Rome, Thomas Messer, director of the Guggenheim Museum in New York, and E.A. Carmean of the National Gallery of Washington.

Only Geoffrey James of the Canada Council attempted to reply to Buchloh's accusations of "repressive tolerance" aimed at state support for visual art in North America. (Nobody thought of asking whether a work of art critical of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan could be showed at the Muzeum Sztuki in Lodz, although there was talk of how Hans Haecke's exhibition tracing the sources of funding at the Guggenheim was canceled there at the last minute.)

The British critic Lynda Morris delivered what was probably the most challenging paper. Formerly a conceptual and avant-garde art critic, Morris described how she had come to adopt a much more populist position while working as an exhibitions organizer in the English industrial city Nottingham. One show she put together, entitled "Towards Another Picture," juxtaposed work painted for sale as reproductions in drugstores with the "officially accepted" avant-garde work bought by the Tate Gallery in London.

Morris claimed that this show had real impact in England; it prompted moves toward a more democratic dispensation of state patronage in Britain. She quoted the 18th-century German Painter Mengs, "the beautiful is that which pleases the most people."

This prompted a strong reaction, particularly among those who believe the avant-garde still bears all that is good in contemporary art. Then the American feminist critic Lucy Lippard argued for an avant-garde art that made a special effort to open itself up to wider audiences. She cited examples of "accessible art" — certain kinds of performance art that try to involve spectators, the muralist movement and recent work by feminist artists.

Whether or not the public ever embraces the avant-garde, such relevant questions are being asked everywhere today. Perhaps they will be answered in 1982, when "Critica 2" focuses on the tensions between the avant-garde and the masses — and how they may be resolved. ■

The Mysterious New Vogue for Victorian Art

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — Is a drastic change in esthetic attitudes and criteria taking place in the West? So it would seem, judging from Wednesday's auction of "Victorian Paintings" at Sotheby's Belgravia.

A grand total of £907,600, of which only 15.6 percent represents works failing to reach their reserve prices, was brought by only 68 oils and studies. This staggering figure would have been unthinkable 20 years ago when no one took English painting of the Victorian period seriously. Even as recently as the early 1970s, when the revival of the market for Victorian art was well under way, no one would have dreamed of suggesting that a work by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema or William Powell Frith could ever claim financial parity with high-quality painting of the 18th century.

What makes the commercial success remarkable is that few of the painters now so avidly sought after are more than mildly competent in terms of pure craftsmanship. Nor is it easy to account for it by considering the subject matter.

At first sight at least, there seems to be endless diversity in the themes that caught the attention of Victorian artists. There were those who turned to the ancient world for inspiration. Alma-Tadema spent the better part of two years painting "Caracalla and Geta, Bear Fight in the Coliseum 203 A.D." which rose last Wednesday to a world record, £159,000.

Others were attracted to the Middle East — which could take the form of pure fantasy, as in the case with William Ewart Lockhart's "Cid and the Five Moorish Kings," which illustrates a popular fiction writer's idea of Eastern pomp defeated by Western righteousness. Or it could come close to on-the-spot reporting embellished in 19th-century style, as in the paintings of John Frederick Lewis whose 10-year stay in Cairo gave him a fairly good insight into Arab life.

A third group of Victorian paintings is medieval or Renaissance in inspiration, while the fourth, and by far the largest, used contemporary life as an inexhaustible source of themes.

Yet, no matter what period, area or sphere of activity took their fancy, the established artists of the Victorian age somehow managed to turn out works that look strangely alike. They all share an obsessive care for detail, an archaeologist's yearning for accuracy. They wrote endless justifications for every single feature in their exotic compositions.

In one of his letters to the gallery Arthur Tooth and Sons, which commissioned "Caracalla and Geta," Alma-Tadema sounds like a Hollywood film director explaining his setting and props rather than an artist concerned with brushwork or composition: "I have from the very outset counted the number of my spectators as I painted them in, and have now reached a number approximating 2,500. Allowing that the columns and garlands hide as many more, this would give a total of 5,000 figures for that seventh part of the Coliseum which is shown in the picture, and for the entire building 35,000, the number usually believed to have found accommodation in the auditorium."

The same pedantry and naivete so typical of the "scientific age" with its concern for encyclopedic knowledge resulted in an anxiety to say all that is to be said.

When dealing with modern life, they did not omit the slightest detail, thus creating such unforgettable pieces as Frith's "Railway Station." The eye gets lost in the countless groups making up the crowd, each illustrating a little incident, from the arrest of a robber by uniformed policemen as he is about to board a carriage, to a sergeant leading his latest recruits while finding time to "merrily kiss his baby as he bids his jolly wife goodbye, for the day" — in the words of the London Times' critic in 1862. It all looks like an old-fashioned comic-strip world.

So admired was Frith's piece that he produced a reduced-size version to be engraved in mezzotint, while his pupil Marcus Stone executed two more. One of these smaller size reductions failed to sell at £45,000 last Wednesday, owing to some doubt as to how much of it was Frith's own work and how much Stone's or Frith's studio.

A pointless debate, one would have thought, concerning an art in which literary intentions appear to prevail over pictorial ones. All these paintings seem to have been conceived first and foremost for the captions that they spontaneously call to mind.

Characteristically, the critics of the time ly discuss brushwork or craftsmanship. Ins they give chatty accounts of the story to be into each piece — pages and pages of them drive the message home, the artists themselves supplied titles that sound like chapter-headings from an adventure book for teenagers.

"Fire at a Theatre" is the one come Laslett John Pott — his genuine name, we glad to note — for a scene showing "The who rushes out from the flame with a ch his arms . . . the mother herself one theatrical company, frantic with joy at the cue of her little child . . . as a critic so put it 111 years ago. And that made £4,6 Wednesday.

Ponderous witticisms, often spiced th tles, William McTaggart's "Following the Arts" dated 1874 shows a party of dressed fishermen's children walking on a behind an older boy who carries plaster Roman carvings. And that title is just ab there is to be said for the cumbersome pic by 178 centimeters, which sold for a pla nal £11,000.

Indeed, pictorial merits do not seem to that much weight with buyers. The work of Frederick Lewis, who was probably a skilled artist than most in his line, does mand some of the highest prices. But chiefly due to his Arab settings, which ap rich Middle Eastern clients. His view Khan Khalil in Cairo which housed the E tan or cloth merchants' bazaar — now spelled "Bezestein" in Sotheby's catalog unquestionable documentary value acco for the £88,000 it fetched on Wednesday.

But some of the most interesting works other artists occasionally sell for modest A study for "Love and Death" by George erick Watts painted around 1875 can be ered a splendid buy at £4,400. There is of William Blake about the stooping figu it is handled in a different palette, with sepia and white gouache.

The literary undertones of Pre-Raphaelite might partly account for the interest t the narrative paintings of Victorian artist Raphaelite masters certainly lead the Victorian market. Two paintings by Sir Edward Burne-Jones were respectively sold for £ and £143,000 on Wednesday.

Whatever the case, the outcome is th consecration of a double market — on avant-garde of the 19th century — Turn Barbizon school, later the Impressionists the other for its archenemy, the establis of the period. For the first time in histor are reaching comparable degrees of recognition. The two markets, basically to two different social groups — each ig of or indifferent to the other's criteria amounts to a remarkable esthetic schism our society.



Sappho at the Tate: Simeon Solomon's 1864 illustration of lesbian love as "Sappho and Erinna in the Garden at Mytellene" was the Victorian idea of a risque painting. The 6th-century B.C. Greek poetess Sappho, who lived in a community of young girls on the island of Lesbos, tenderly embraces Erinna, a poetess who lived two centuries later on another island. The little slip in chronology was caused by Solomon's use of an unreliable Greek source of the 10th century A.D.

One of Sotheby's directors, Peter Nahum, speculates that the artist's interest in homosexuality arose from "his new friendship with Algernon Swinburne and Walter Pater." He does not say why only two, not three poetesses feature in the picture. Anxious to aim at the right target, Nahum ran an advertisement before the sale in The Spare Rib, a feminist weekly. It was then publicized by Gay News, a fortnightly that ran it on its March 20-April 2 cover under the title "Sappho at Sotheby's." Apparently, however, the right market was elsewhere. Undeterred by Solomon's shaky standards of scholarship, the Tate Gallery has just acquired the masterpiece for £4,620. —S.M.

The Furor Over the New Wing of Munich's Art Museum

by John Dornberg

MUNICH — "The paintings are arranged like cattle in a barn — bulls, cows and calves by themselves.

"There is one difference, though. In any Upper Bavarian barn even the smallest calf can turn its head and look about, whereas here the pictures are separated from one another as if they were in solitary confinement."

Thus Munich's daily Sueddeutsche Zeitung commented on the reopening of the Staatsgalerie Moderner Kunst on Prinzregentenstrasse 1. The criticism was among the milder ones accompanying this event of dubious distinction.

The gallery, located in the west wing of the Haus der Kunst, is the closest thing the state of Bavaria and the city of Munich have to a permanent museum of modern art. Its collection of 400 paintings and sculptures is by far the largest and most significant in southern Germany and, besides works by Beckmann, Jawlensky, Kandinsky, Klee, Kokoschka, Marc, Marini, Manzu, Picasso, Juan Gris, Kirchner and Slevogt, includes representative examples of Op, Pop and Minimal art — as well as Photorealism.

Closed for more than six months for renovation, expansion of the display area and technical improvements, notably better lighting, the museum just reopened to a cacophony of critical excoriation. Disapproval ranges the spectrum from complaints about the new lighting to the order of the exhibits and their placement in little cubicles with no relationship to each other.

"In fact," wrote Munich critic Wolfgang Christlieb, "the state construction agency seems to know as little about lighting techniques for art as the museum's curator does about effective placement of pictures."

The emphasis is on the pedagogical rather than the artistic, on the chronological and on historic continuity, rather than genres — with the result that whatever didn't quite fit into the pattern was simply put in the vaults.

"The thought that has gone into this," complained one observer, "is about as great as pasting stamps in an album, and going through the gallery is tantamount to walking through a stamp collector's volume."

The chief discontent, however, focuses on the strict division of the collection into art of the 20th century. Whatever came before, whether more avant-garde or works by the same artists before 1900, will be shown in the Neue Pinakothek, still under construction and due to open in October of this year, on Theresien across the street from the Alte Pinakothe

That, for example, is where the ma Cezannes, Gauguins, van Goghs, Monets, Renoirs, Lautrecs and Corinth 19th century that are part of the Staatsgalerie collection will be seen.

But the effect of this bureaucratic ca division is that paintings belonging to in private collections, donated as cohesive bles decades ago, will be on display in t rate buildings a stiff half hour's walk ap

On the more positive side, the Staatsgalerie shows some recent acquisi which there was no display space befor so's "Mother with Child" of 1921; Boccioni's futuristic 1912 "Volumi Cris Giorgio de Chirico's 1920 "Self Portr Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's 1912 "Circus

Galleries In Rome

Etchings. Bartolini, Greco, Manzu, Morandi, Viviani. Galleria Santofo Via Margutta 54, through April 30.

Etching is a special form of art, both intimate and precise, less exacting than painting and other large works, and more legible, whatever its style. Until the last two decades, artists practiced printmaking not only because it was more accessible to the modest collector, but because it presented a challenge for their skill and craftsmanship and allowed them to make more private, more unassuming statements.

Bartolini in Italy drew landscapes, and corners of very much lived-in interiors, with a quick and loving hand. His well-observed intricacies of field, stream and valley, his insects and fading flowers on tables and in everyday closets are alive with poetic detail and sharp insight. Morandi is more stately, Viviani so whimsical as to verge at times on the macabre, but in other moments enchanting. All three, because of their idiosyncrasies and care, are unforgettable. Manzu and Greco are more general, although the former's "Dead Partisan" is a grim reminder, despite its very fluid line.

In the light of prints today, made for mass distribution, produced mechanically mostly, from the sketches of super star artists, and rarely directly by hand, this is a welcome chance to look back at more modest but deeper and so more moving endeavor.

* * *

Gustavo Bonaventura. Fifty Years in Rome. Galleria Emporio Floreale. Via delle Carozze 47 through April 30.

Bonaventura, a painter to begin with, was one of the earliest interested in experimental photography. His portraits of friends and celebrities of the intellectual world in Rome after the turn of the century, his views of Roman street corners and squares in dusk and rain were treated as if they were lithographs, mellowed here and there and touched up with the brush, some examples even accented with staccato marks much like today's "altered photographs" and others blurred and softened like watercolors.

One is never quite sure if one is seeing a monochrome painting, a print close to photography or really a modified photograph. But this hardly matters. Yesterday's manners, fashions and atmosphere, perceived by an amused and languid observer, are rendered in quite an original technique; it elegantly fuses the mechanical with the live touch of the painter's hand.

* * *

Morlotti. Galleria Odyssia. Via Ludovisi 16 until April 28.

These 26 new oils by the Lombard painter are similar not only in size, but in subject: In each, roughly troweled pigment is spread over the lower half of the canvas and set against an upper half taut with cerulean blue. The thick jumbled earth colors below, gouged by marks like plough tracks in hilly soil, are doubly material against the thin wash of the sky above. Here landscape is reduced to its essential elements.

* * *

Jonathan Janson. Il Narciso. Via Alibert 25 until April 18.

An American in Rome has fused the experience of his background with that of everyday living in Italy. Conditioned to pay attention to the road signs and consumer goods of the United States, he now likes to consider them in the framework of his adopted European surroundings. People, neighbors and new relatives dressed in bright casuals are placed next to vacuum cleaners, TV sets and other modern domestic appurtenances, in the up-to-date new rooms of the old world. Italian gas stations and roadside markets are caught in one glittering moment. The technique is that of American Photorealism — painting from self-made photographs.

The sitters — not always as skillfully painted as they seem at first sight — are alone but not too lonely; the highways and city streets spread into the distance, but only to the next town or square and the mellow silvery light, like that in traditional European painting, buffs the edges. Though there is a touch of Estes in the handling of metal surfaces, there also seems to be a Corot influence. "Filling Station at Ponte Lanciani" — small, spare, and in muted beiges — and the "Artist's Wife," resting next to a turned off television screen that serves as a spatial device are the most complete.

* * *

Barney Harvey. American Academy. Via A. Masina until 26 April.

Harvey, who teaches at Wellesley College, paints large energetic canvases which express a personal sensibility related to the much smaller paintings of Loren McIver, some generations earlier. Odd squarish spaces seem to be opening up into unknown regions, into strange chambers, out of which hi ic signs float and flicker. T ghostly underground glow large washes edged with brighter paint, half inter apparitions of interiors.

Harvey herself says that tain to Egyptian archaeo newly opened tombs and she begins to paint she let surface . . . like fragm information . . . and I tr them like dreams . . ."

But these semiabstraction their impressive size and s lusions, seem meandering solved. Harvey still has so go towards specific mea clarity.

— *Edith*



Morandi etching of still life, 1930.

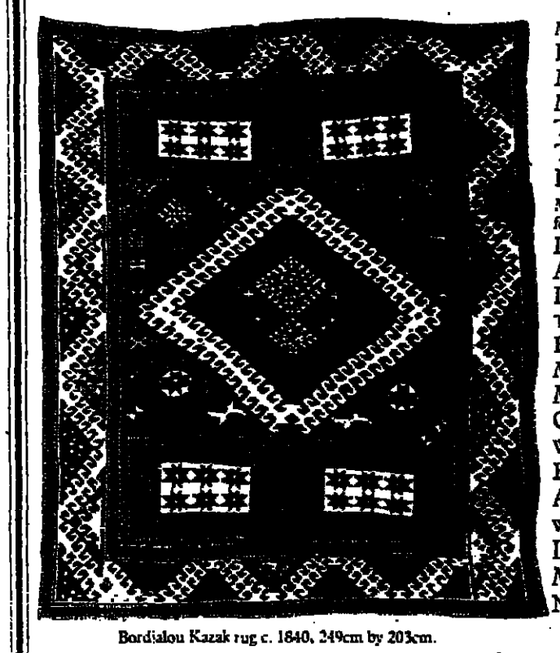


Morandi: Still life,

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USINESS NEWS BRIEFS

d Expects Loss in Second Quarter

ARBORN, Mich., April 11 (AP-DJ) — Worsening industry condi- are expected "to aggravate . . . the worldwide losses in the second r of 1980," Ford Motor revealed yesterday. The information was ined on a sticker attached to a supplementary final prospectus Ford ts to give buyers of its $400 million of notes offered last week. d also said it expects losses on worldwide operations for the third ssive quarter in the second quarter of 1980. The company has already ed a $41-million loss for 1979's fourth quarter. d said that factors it discussed in the original prospectus as having an e effect on the first quarter of 1980 "are having an increasingly e effect on the company's operations." In that prospectus, Ford had ed how its reduction in market share increased marketing costs and ine in overall auto sales was causing the unfavorable results.

nda Has Record Sales, Profits in Year

KYO, April 11 (AP-DJ) — Honda Motor, Japan's leading manufa of subcompact cars and motorcycles, reported today record high sales ofits for the fiscal year ended in February. profit rose 48 percent to 23.674 billion yen (about $94 million) and gs per share rose to 38.10 yen from 27.03 yen a year ago. Sales were percent at 1.07 trillion yen. o sales of 826,000 units were a gain of 63,000 over the preceding year motorcycle sales of 2.565 million units were up 107,000. A spokes- said 68 percent of automobile sales and 66 percent of motorcycles xports.

pon Steel's Output Highest in West

SSELS, April 11 (AP-DJ) — Steel output last year rose strongly for ked Nippon Steel but slumped for second-ranked U.S. Steel, data d today by the International Iron and Steel Institute showed. report showed that Thyssen of West Germany made the biggest gain moving from ninth largest producer in the West in 1978 to sixth last year with output up 14.4 percent to 13.5 million metric tons. Finsider slipped to ninth from sixth place. ion's output rose 7.4 percent to 33.5 million metric tons, the trade said, while U.S. Steel's slipped 5 percent to 27 million. Keeping their gs in third, Fourth and fifth place were Bethelehem Steel (output up cent to 17.6 million tons), British Steel (up 4.8 percent to 17.5 million) npon Kokan (up 5.2 percent to 14.1 million).

a Production in U.K. Down in March

DON, April 11 (AP-DJ) — U.K. output of passenger autos fell to nits in March from 101,000 in February and 133,000 a year earlier, partment of Industry reports. a seasonally adjusted basis, March output at 77,000 units was down 05,000 in February and from 111,000 a year earlier. put of commercial vehicles fell to 42,400 units from 42,800 in Febru- 8 from 50,400 a year earlier. Seasonally adjusted March output was units, down from 44,100 in February and 40,500 a year earlier.

inghouse Reports Record Net Income

SBURGH, April 11 (UPI) — Westinghouse Electric reported yes- that its 1980 first quarter net income was the highest of any first in its history, and 21 percent higher than in the same 1979 period. ings were reported at $100.6 million, or $1.18 a share, compared 3.2 million, or 96 cents a share, during last year's first quarter. company also said that first-quarter sales totaled $2 billion, a 13- increase over sales of $1.8 billion in the first quarter of 1979.

Considers Appeal on U.S. Fibers

, April 11 (Reuters) — The Foreign Trade Ministry is considering ing last week's Milan civil court decision to block cheap synthetic ports from the United States, a ministry official said. ministry's new officials, installed only last week following the for- of Premier Cossiga's new government, doubt the legality of the court decision but so far have not taken any concrete action, he said. temporary ban, which must soon be reviewed by the Milan court, cheap imports of acrylic staple and polyester filament into Italy by an Cyanamid and Carter Moore Corp.

rt Muse



Michael Horst

People in Business

Philip Morris France has appointed General Manager Michael Horst chairman of the board.

* * *

The Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. has named Akira Soejima director and general manager of its London branch, succeeding Bunji Suehiro who is returning to Tokyo as a director of loans. Mr. Soejima was formerly director of the business development department in Tokyo.

* * *

Victor Arbulu, a member of the general banking division of Morgan Guaranty Trust in Madrid, has been moved up from assistant vice president to a vice president.

Interest Rates Cited as Projection Hits $750 Million

Chrysler Raises Loss Estimate Again

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, April 11 — Chrysler, citing the "devastating impact" of high interest rates, said yesterday that its 1980 losses could reach $750 million instead of the $500 million it originally predicted.

It was the second recent upward revision in Chrysler's loss estimates. In papers filed March 14 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the third largest automaker in the United States said it could suffer a 1980 deficit as high as $650 million.

Chrysler's statement yesterday followed the release of a pessimistic report by the Carter administration's Loan Guarantee Board, headed by Treasury Secretary William Miller, which is overseeing the congressional assistance plan for Chrysler.

The board warned that Chrysler has "significantly under-estimated" its current losses and the amount of federal help it will need to survive this year. The statement later yesterday by Chrysler was, in effect, a confirmation of the warning.

New Cost-Cutting Due

The company, which lost $1.1 billion in 1979 and $205 million in 1978, described the more somber financial result as "likely" even though new cost-cutting programs will be implemented.

Chrysler refused to say what further cost-cutting plans are being considered. "We're working on the details of several plans to cut costs," a Chrysler spokesman said. "We have nothing to announce now."

Chrysler has laid off thousands of workers, closed four plants, imposed pay cuts or bargained for payroll relief from virtually all its employees, and sold off a number of overseas holdings.

It is expected to sell additional U.S. assets, and company officials have acknowledged that the closing of more plants is being considered.

Chrysler's creditors so far have been unwilling to provide additional cash to the company, the board reported, noting that Congress has called for $400 million in new credits and cash from banks and other creditors.

Chrysler said earlier this month that it has preliminary agreements from major U.S. and foreign creditors to waive or defer $650 million in interest payments owed by Chrysler on existing loans.

Chrysler has proposed borrowing at least $180 million from suppliers and dealers through the sale of subordinated debentures, a form of note that would be repaid only after Chrysler has paid off an estimated total of $2 billion in old debt and the $1.5 billion in federally guaranteed loans it hopes to receive under the congressional aid plan. The loan board noted that so far suppliers and dealers have shown an interest in buying only $65 million of the debentures.

Chrysler proposes to close the gaps in its financing plan by selling $510 million in assets instead of the $300 million called for by Congress.

Chrysler also is expected to raise between $250 million and $299 million in government assistance from Detroit and eight states where Chrysler plants are located. Yesterday, the Illinois House Executive Committee approved a $20-million loan to Chrysler.

Interest Rates Cited

The year-long auto industry slump, aggravated in recent months by high interest rates, is the chief cause of Chrysler's worsening condition, the company said. It said that interest rates are "having a devastating impact on the automobile business and are causing the increased losses."

Dealers cut back drastically on their inventories after the prime interest rate soared to 20 percent, Chrysler said. "Reduced dealer inventories, higher interest costs and dealer-support programs will increase Chrysler's losses by $300 million . . . forcing the company to make new cost reductions," the company said in a statement.

Chrysler said it is helping dealers pay interest costs if they agree to order a predetermined number of cars. General Motors and Ford Motor also have been forced recently to pay a portion of high interest rates on wholesale purchases by their dealers.

The company is struggling to put together $2 billion in private financing it needs to qualify for $1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees. Chrysler executives have expressed optimism that the $2 billion can be raised.

Chrysler also said it plans to use at least $500 million in government-backed loans in 1980. "The actual amount used will depend on future events," Chrysler said.

VW Approves 2d U.S. Plant

From Agency Dispatches

WOLFSBURG, April 11 — Volkswagenwerk's supervisory board today approved plans to set up a second vehicle assembly plant in the United States, at Sterling Heights, Mich., a Detroit suburb.

It was reported that sites in Texas, Indiana and Illinois also had been under consideration.

The new plant is scheduled to go into operation in the second half of 1982. When completed, it will employ about 4,000 workers and have a production capacity of 800 vehicles a day.

The increase in production capacity in the United States will not affect employment policy at the West German plants of Volkswagen and its Audi subsidiary, the company said.

Volkswagen opened its first U.S. auto plant in 1978, in New Stanton, Pa. That plant, which employs 4,200, turns out VW Rabbits at an annual rate of 200,000.

Toni Schmucker, the chairman of VW, had said in the past that a U.S. market share of more than 5 percent would justify a second plant. Volkswagen's present market share there, counting both imports and domestic production, was put at 2.9 percent at the beginning of March.

Volkswagen officials in the United States have said that the second plant could push the market share to the 5-percent level.

In another development, Volkswagenwerk today declared a dividend of 10 marks on its 1979 results, up from 9 marks the previous year.

Pressure Is Building Fast For U.S. Prime-Rate Cut

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ) — Short-term interest rates rumbled in the U.S. money market yesterday, setting the stage for a possible cut in the prime rate, which stands at a record 20 percent.

Rate declines ranging to ½ percentage point were registered in some sectors as investors became more convinced that an economic slowdown is under way. Some dealers reported near panic in the buying of Treasury bills and other debt securities, whose rates move inversely to prices.

Many analysts dismissed as unrealistic a reduction Wednesday by UMB Bank and Trust of New York to 19¾ percent from 20 percent in its prime, or base, lending fee to corporations. They said that the bank, with only $120 million of assets, was too small a factor in the industry to take seriously.

Specialists say, however, that pressures for a reduction are building fast. "The prime rate is going to come down, and fairly promptly," predicted William Griggs, a senior vice president of J. Henry Schroder Bank and Trust of New York.

The pressure for a general cut comes mainly from a decline in the rates on bank certificates of deposit, or CDs. CDs due in three months closed yesterday at about 17½ percent bid, down from as high as 18½ in recent weeks. Banks use CDs, which represent large deposits made for a specific period, as an important source of funds for lending and investing.

But some analysts think banks will delay in moving the rate down because of loan demand associated with next Tuesday's federal tax deadline. "The earliest anyone could look for an easing of the prime would be at the end of the month," said David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lanston, a New York securities firm.

Whatever the case, open-market rates slid yesterday. The latest 13-week Treasury bill, for example, closed at 14 percent bid on some quotation sheets, down from 14.45 percent Wednesday. The bid on the companion 26-week issue dropped to 13.86 percent from 14.26.

Canada Fighter Deal Boosts McDonnell Douglas

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT) — Canada's multibillion-dollar order yesterday for 137 fighter jets from McDonnell Douglas is expected to provide a major lift for the aircraft manufacturer, which, analysts say, has had more than its share of troubles recently.

Canada's $2.5-billion order for the F-18A Hornet jets lifts a cloud from the jet's immediate future and opens the door to a foreign market that could mean $20-billion worth of Hornet sales over the next 15 years. The agreement, despite concessions to Canadian industry, will funnel about $1 billion into the coffers of the General Electric Co. and the Northrop Corp., two of the project's major contractors.

McDonnell Douglas' troubles last year with its DC-10 passenger plane have forced it to become more dependent on military business. But that segment of the industry has had its own share of uncertainties, as production of the prolific and highly profitable F-4 Phantom jet ended last year without new business to replace it fully. And the U.S. Navy, which has sunk almost $3 billion into the development of the Hornet, is considering scaling down its near-term purchases of the plane.

Expressing "delight" that the F-18A was selected over the General Dynamic Corp.'s F-16, Richard Davis, vice president of McDonnell Douglas, predicted that "more allied countries will follow Canada's lead."

Easier Marketing Seen

McDonnell Douglas said that Canada's approval of the Hornet should make it easier to market the plane to 10 other countries that are shopping for replacements for aging fighter jets. Australia, Greece, Turkey and Spain are among the prospective purchasers, and McDonnell Douglas hopes to sell 1,200 Hornets outside the United States, compared with the 1,377 that are scheduled for delivery to the Navy by the mid-1990s.

The Hornet, a low-cost, lightweight, multipurpose plane, has been controversial almost since its conception. Still in the testing stage with only 12 planes completed, the Navy has sought to back away from its commitment to the plane on several occasions. Critics argue that the sea-based plane is not as sophisticated as the Grumman Corp.'s sea-based F-14 and that the cost of the jet is escalating rapidly.

Good for Dogfights

Nevertheless, the Pentagon has stuck by the $29-billion Hornet program, contending that the jet is good for dogfights and for delivering air-to-ground missiles. Still, the Navy is toying with the idea of reducing deliveries in the 1982 fiscal year to 65, from 96. For 1983, it is looking at taking 92 instead of 147, and in 1984 and 1985, 263 instead of 365.

More controversy developed between the contractors when McDonnell Douglas, seeking to assure the Canadian government that some of the dollars spent on the U.S. plane would be returned to Canada, started bargaining away some business that had been scheduled for Northrop, which builds large sections of the Hornet's fuselage.

Northrop filed suit against McDonnell Douglas, but the suit was withdrawn last year when the two companies agreed to spilt the work between themselves and the Canadians.

Under the accord announced yesterday, McDonnell Douglas agreed ness to Canada to keep thousands of people working for the next 15 years. Canadian production of parts for the Hornet, such as fuselage sections and engine blades, is only a part of a much larger agreement that calls for McDonnell Douglas to increase its Canadian output of components for the Cruise missile and wings for the company's commercial planes.

$96-Million Navy Pact

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuters) — McDonnell Douglas today won a $96-million contract from the U.S. Navy for full-scale development of fighter aircraft for fiscal 1980, the Defense Department announced.

S. Orders Probe Into Imports of Steel

Clyde H. Farnsworth

HINGTON, April 11 (NYT) formal investigation into European producers were steel in the United States at low prices is under way, the ce Department announced ay, the result of its finding fair basis" in complaints United States Steel Corp.

investigation, ordered by erce Secretary Philip ck, will seek to determine imports of a broad range of from seven European ies injuring the domestic because their prices are be- ing here.

is whether the Euro- continues to ship five mil- steel annually, worth , into the U.S. market. ducts under investigation ed for 75 percent of Europe- ments last year.

ons from U.S. Steel filed on 21, alleged that the products ing imported at between 40 percent below the cost of ion. It wants penalty duties d that would raise the price imports and could sharply their shipment.

aking action, the department l arguments of some Euro- put forth in documents they ed, that U.S. Steel's com- should be dismissed because equate documentation.

d. Krupp Huttenwerke, the West German steel company, hat U.S. Steel had provided re than speculation to sup- charges.

stage is now set for a con- tion next Thursday before the ational Trade Commission in the domestic industry and ains over whether imports cause of "material injury" to mpanies. Both the charges of cost importing and alleged to domestic companies must ved before higher duties can ommended by the commis- quasi-judicial body.

rare show of industry unity. domestic companies an- d that they would submit ev- to support the allegation that ir are causing sales to suffer. lude Bethlehem Steel, Republic Armco, National Steel, In- land Steel, Jones & Laughlin Steel and Lukens Steel.

The Europeans are expected to argue that the U.S. industry's present, relatively high, operating rate (89 percent of capacity) shows that it is not suffering.

After U.S. Steel filed its complaints, the Commerce Department terminated the trigger price mechanism, a form of protection that in effect set minimum prices for imported steel. Mr. Klutznick said that the mechanism was "being held in suspense" while the U.S. Steel petitions are adjudicated and that the department would continue to collect information on foreign steel costs to "maintain the system as an active alternative."

Both the European producers and the domestic industry want the mechanism reinstated. Mr. Klutznick said the administration "remains open to discuss with industry, labor and trading partners abroad the conditions under which the trigger price mechanism could be reinstated."

Calm EEC Reaction

BRUSSELS, April 11 (AP-DJ) — The European Community Commission reacted calmly friday to the U.S. announcement.

"We expected this decision; we didn't suppose the Carter administration would take U.S. Steel's claims lightly," a spokesman said.

He added: "Contacts are being maintained. We're keeping cool heads on both sides of the Atlantic. But the EEC's position is unchanged."

Big Board Average Plows Slowly Ahead

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters)- The stock market closed narrowly higher in slow trading today as late profit-taking cut into gains made early in the day on hopes that interest rates are at a peak.

Analysts said that traders grew cautious ahead of the weekly banking figures, and that some decided to raise cash before the weekend in view of heightened Middle East tensions.

The Dow Jones industrial average added .08, closing at 791.55, and advancing stocks led decliners by 944 to 603 as turnover slowed to 29.96 million shares from 33.94 million yesterday. The average fell back from 794.62 at 3 p.m.

Yesterday's report of a second monthly decline in retail sales in March supported the view that the economy is slowing. Housing starts and auto sales have been weak for months. The Commerce Department said today that U.S. business inventories rose 0.7 percent in February after a 1.1-percent rise in January.

Interest rate-sensitive stocks, such as banks and utilities firmed, although a number of oils were weak. Active American Telephone rose ¼ to 50⅛, Consumers Power ⅜ to 18⅜, and J.P. Morgan 1 to 46½.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the money supply M-1A for the week ended April 2 fell $100 million to $374.3 billion from a revised $374.4 billion. The money supply M-1B rose $200 million to $391.5 billion from $391.3 billion.

Decision Awaited on Novel $2.3-Billion Package

Sun Offer to Seagram May Lure Other Bids

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ) — There is speculation that Seagram may receive offers for its oil holdings from companies other than Sun Co.

Seagram was asked to decide by 5 p.m. EST today whether it will sell to Sun the bulk of the U.S. oil and gas properties of Seagram's Texas Pacific Oil subsidiary.

Seagram's acceptance would be a tribute to the novel structure of Sun's terms for purchasing the properties, which include 120 million barrels of proven oil reserves and 300 billion cubic feet of proven natural gas reserves.

But Sun's announcement of the offer last Monday may be only the first salvo in a bidding war. Although a failure by Seagram to meet Sun's deadline would risk a withdrawal of the offer, a lawyer who has participated in many takeover battles considers the deadline a bluff.

Takes It Seriously

But Mark Millard, Seagram's financial adviser and senior managing director at Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc., is not discounting the deadline. "I take everything seriously which I get in an official communication from a company like Sun," he said.

Seagram has been negotiating with Sun all week on details of the proposed purchase, Mr. Millard said. Before Sun's offer became public this week, he added, five other companies talked with Seagram about purchasing Texas Pacific. But Seagram is not negotiating with any of the five, he said, or with any of the other companies that have telephoned since Monday to express interest.

While Mr. Millard will not identify the five companies, speculation has focused on Mobil and Texaco, the second and third largest U.S. oil companies, respectively, and Veba, a German oil company. All three are known to be seeking reserves in the United States.

Mobil and Texaco refused to comment. Veba officials could not be reached.

Stock Price Soars

The Sun offer is designed to appeal to Seagram in several ways. First, the proposed payment of $2.3 billion in cash and notes greatly exceeded the $1.4-billion stock market valuation of Seagram's 35 million shares at the closing price of $38.375 before the offer was made. Since then, Seagram stock has risen as high as $58.50 and closed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at $53.50.

Another feature of the offer is the so-called "reversionary interest" provision. Sun has proposed that once it recoups its initial investment in Texas Pacific, plus a "reasonable" rate of return, it will return to Seagram a 25-percent interest in Texas Pacific's producing properties, and a 49-percent interest in its unexplored acreage. (Sun also pledged a capital spending program of up to $400 million on the 3 million unexplored acres.)

The idea behind this provision is that if world oil prices rise further, Seagram still would benefit from the increase and would avoid the sort of embarrassment suffered recently by Ashland Oil. Ashland's 1978-79 selloff of more than $1 billion in oil-producing properties was grossly premature, according to analysts, because world oil prices doubled last year.

"Anybody who sold oil properties early looks foolish," Mr. Millard said, although he conceded that he, too, took part in some sales in recent years. "I don't believe that anyone can aspire to figure exactly the right time to sell oil," he said.

A takeover strategist gives Sun credit for designing its offer to preempt the sort of escalating bids that led to the Royal Dutch-Shell group's Shell Oil affiliate's merger with Belridge Oil last year in a $3.65-billion transaction. The proposal to share Texas Pacific's future profit was included "because Sun may be worrying that they're competing with people with deeper pockets" who easily could raise more than $2.3 billion, the strategist said.

Why does Sun not simply attempt to take over Seagram rather than just the Texas Pacific properties? The probable reason is that such a move would face substantial obstacles. Seagram's officers and directors control 33.8 percent of the Montreal-based distiller's stock outstanding, including a 31-percent block owned by Cemp Investments, controlled by the Bronfman family, which founded Seagram.

And a Sun merger with Seagram almost certainly would receive a hostile reaction in both Washington and Ottawa. The U.S. government frowns on diversification by oil companies into nonenergy areas, and Canadian law restricts foreign ownership of major corporations.

Even though Sun has made an apparently attractive offer for only a part of Seagram, observers say the Bronfmans are not likely to be stampeded into a transaction.

"They don't need to answer to anybody," says a source. "They can do what they bloody well please — which isn't to say they won't sell."

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 11, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.854	4.517	109.465 •	47.335 •	8.226	——	6.813 •	117.73 •	35.25 •
Brussels (a)	38.175	66.4375	16.12	6.9595	3.4625 •	14.7095	——	17.291	5.18
London (b)	2.194	——	4.1285	9.545	1.918.80	4.53	66.47	3.8425	12.807
Milan	875.38	1,920.50	466.00	201.26	——	N.A.	28.936	500.26	149.75
New York	——	2.285	0.535	N.A.	N.A. •	0.4872	0.023	N.A.	N.A.
Paris	4.385	9.565	231.52 •	——	4.979 x	211.23 •	14.368 •	248.80 •	74.52 •
Zurich	1.7515	3.84253	93.36195 •	40.23295 •	0.2001	85.1635 •	5.78845 •	——	29.9444 •
ECU	1.33734	0.610798	2.51488	5.8375	1.172.85	2.75827	40.6218	2.3457	7.8268

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0319	Belgian fin. franc	31.375	0.1997	Hong Kong $	5.007	0.2802	Saudi Riyal	3.331
0.8484	Canadian $	1.1786	2.193	Irish £	0.4559	0.0745	Schilling	13.415
0.171	Danish krone	5.8475	0.0242	Israeli £	41.30	0.4449	Singapore $	2.2475
0.0234	Drachma	42.57	3.6277	Kuwaiti dinar	0.27565	0.2284	Swedish krona	4.378
0.0196	Escudo	50.339	0.1969	Norw. krone	5.0775	0.2675	U.A.E. dirham	3.7375
0.282	Fin. mark	3.5145	0.0139	Peseta	71.775	0.0039	Yen	251.50

£ Sterling: 1.164 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (•) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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Although past performance is no guarantee of what may happen in the future, it is worth noting that the sharpest rises have been in the most recent years.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
Per-share figures, unless otherwise indicated

	1980	1979
Honda Motor		
Sales	1,070T*	922,280.0
Profit	23,670.0	16,000.0
Per share	9.50	9.00

*Figures in Trillion Yen

Debate Heats Up on Pricing of Natural Gas

KYOTO, Japan, April 11 (AP-DJ) — The world's buyers and sellers of energy are facing off in a growing dispute over how to put a price on internationally traded natural gas.

Pressure to work out pricing standards is increasing as gas-producing countries demand higher prices for their exports. An increasing number of those countries are insisting that the prices at which they sell should equal or exceed those for oil.

And, while most industry officials agree that the producers are not likely to form a separate gas exporters' cartel modeled on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, some of the producers already are trying to coordinate their pricing actions.

Producing nations such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Algeria are counting on sharply increased exports of natural gas to provide foreign exchange for development in the decades ahead, and the consumers — the United States, Japan and Western Europe — are expecting to meet a growing share of their future energy needs with natural gas, especially gas imported in liquefied form.

Wide Range of Issues

Such issues were discussed here this week at a conference on liquefied natural gas. While the triennial meeting, which includes about 1,700 representatives from more than 40 producing and consuming countries, covered a wide range of economic and technical matters, the most heated discussion involved pricing.

This reflects a decline in the domestic gas reserves of consuming countries at a time when they are trying to reduce their dependence on imported oil, as well as an abundance of largely untapped gas reserves in developing countries. Liquefied natural gas is expected to represent the bulk of growth in the international movement of natural gas, because geographical considerations prevent the construction of pipelines to carry gas from the regions with abundant reserves — the Middle East, Africa and Asia — to the importing areas.

"In Japan, the United States and a number of European countries, indigenous gas supplies are already — or will shortly become — insufficient to meet potential demand," said Malcolm Peebles, director for planning and finance of the British-based Shell International Gas Ltd.

"Where pipelines are impracticable for technical, economic or political reasons, liquefied natural gas provides the only tried and tested means as yet of bringing remotely located natural gas in large volume to those markets that need such gas."

Sharp Growth Seen

Mr. Peebles predicted that the volume of internationally traded gas will double in the next 10 years to 12.3 trillion cubic feet annually from 6 trillion cubic feet in 1979 and that the import share of global gas consumption will climb to 19 percent from last year's 12.5 percent. He also figures that the liquefied-natural-gas portion of all gas moving in international trade will rise to 41 percent in 1990 from 1979's 22 percent; the remainder is transported by pipeline.

Prices Vary Widely

A commonly accepted pricing system for internationally traded natural gas has not developed so far, in part because it cannot be sold flexibly, as is oil, to any buyers willing to pay the price. The construction of a pipeline commits the seller to sending the gas to the country at the receiving end. And preparations for the flow of liquefied natural gas — including plants for liquefying, ships to transport the liquid at low temperatures and receiving facilities to turn it back into gas — require capital investments often totaling billions of dollars.

As a result, both sides in the transaction typically want to set prices and other delivery terms for the long haul. And the prices vary widely because of differences in costs and in the bargaining strength of the buyers and sellers at the time they set up the arrangement.

The gas-producing countries are arguing increasingly that they should receive at least as much for natural gas as they get for oil of comparable quality. Some producing countries are beginning to assert that natural gas should be even more expensive because it costs more than oil to produce and pollutes less than oil.

"I would argue that the price of gas should be over and above the price of crude oil," says Ali Mohammed Jaidah, managing director of Qatar's petroleum company. "The producing country shouldn't bear all the additional cost of investment and transportation."

Algeria and U.S. To Resume Talks On Natural Gas

ALGIERS, April 11 (Reuters) — An official U.S. delegation is expected in Algiers later this month to continue negotiations on Algerian liquefied natural gas deliveries to the U.S. company El Paso for shipment to the United States, Algerian Energy and Petrochemicals Minister Belkacem Nabi told a press conference.

The delegation will resume discussions on April 21, following the failure to agree on a new price for the natural gas in earlier talks with company and government officials, he said. Mr. Nabi confirmed that natural gas deliveries to El Paso were suspended April 1 following a disagreement on new prices.

Algeria has been negotiating with all its customers since the beginning of the year to get the price of gas raised to $6 a million British Thermal Units to put prices in line with those of oil.

El Paso, which had been paying $19.50, had been unable to agree to this price, Mr. Nabi said. The company had also advised the Algerian oil and gas company Sonatrach that it could not pay an advance on a future price without the agreement of the U.S. government and accordingly it could not ask for deliveries to continue.

Mr. Nabi said deliveries to the other main Algerian customer, the French company Gaz de France, had not been suspended despite a lack of agreement on new prices.

Silver Futures Traders and Regulators Debating How Best to Control Market

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ) — To hear Washington regulators tell it, the way to prevent a repeat of the recent chaos in the silver market is to strengthen the government's control over commodity futures trading.

Predictably, many commodity traders and futures industry executives disagree. They say the existing self-regulation works fine. They observe that two weeks after the turmoil set off by the Hunt family's problems the market appears to be settling down.

Between the extremes are a host of opinions on ways to prevent a repeat of the silver panic that followed the Hunts' apparent inability to meet immediately the heavy margin calls made to them. Suggestions include limiting the number of commodity futures contracts a speculator may hold; curbing speculators' rights to take delivery of a commodity under a futures contract, and putting more controls on margin, the money that must be put down to enter into a futures contract.

'Hard to Know What Happened'

These and other ideas will be debated in the industry and by Congress over the next few months in an attempt to figure out precisely what happened in silver and how to prevent a repetition. At the moment, "it is hard to know what happened except that prices went up, then went down," said Mark Powers, head of commodities for Thomson McKinnon Securities Corp.

The outcome of the debate may be critical for the futures industry, to which an increasing number of investors have turned as a hedge against inflation.

The Hunts apparently have paid most of their obligations and silver is still luring investors, facts that industry advocates cite to support the view that self-regulation works. "After all was said and done, the silver market and the rest of the economy survived," said Thomas Russo, a lawyer who formerly worked for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

But, said James Stone, chairman of the CFTC, which has been criticized for taking too little action during silver's rise, "the problem isn't what happened in the silver situation, it's what almost happened. There were a number of financial institutions whose existences were placed in jeopardy."

Commodity margins, which are often as low as 5 percent of a contract's value, have become a focus of the silver controversy because they simultaneously provide the lure and the danger of futures trading, as the Hunts' experience demonstrates. Many say the chaos in silver was increased because exchanges did not raise margins quickly enough to keep pace with skyrocketing prices. That, they contend, made it easier for speculators to add to their positions without paying sufficient additional sums to protect themselves and their brokers if the market turned against them.

Rather than a change that would let the government set margins, suggested James Sinclair, manager of James Sinclair & Co., a dealer in precious metals, margins should automatically increase when prices rise by a certain percentage. "More regulation won't cut [the market]," he said.

Jack Boyd, director of commodity research for Drexel Burnham Lambert, said that "increased margins aren't going to stop a Hunt." The threat of squeezes would be better prevented by placing limits on the number of futures contracts speculators can hold, he contends.

But speculative limits are difficult, and perhaps impossible, to enforce, said Howard Schneider, a New York commodities lawyer. "You'll just have big players putting their money into 17 different accounts and saying they're all separate."

Mr. Sinclair said the problem is that the exchanges simply do not recognize that many investors want to own bullion rather than just profit from silver's price fluctuations, the usual speculative use of futures markets. Better, he says, to limit the amount of silver that can be delivered against futures contracts each month, rather than to limit each speculator's futures holdings.

Credit-Tightening Hurts Price-Sensitive Firms

Profit Squeeze Seen for Papermakers

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT) — During late 1979 and early 1980, when natural resource stocks were enjoying a buying boom, the popular reasoning on Wall Street held that virtually anything in the ground could provide a hedge against inflation. Thus, investors scampered after companies with a stake in oil, natural gas, gold, silver or copper.

Between mid-January and mid-February, this buying splurge spilled over into some of the forest product issues. As one market wag suggested, what sector of the entire stock universe was better qualified to grow a hedge?

But, lately, the impending business slowdown — which may or may not have started, depending on the economist of one's choice — has assumed a more significant role in assessments of market prospects for the paper industry.

For example, Gary Palmero, who follows the industry for Oppenheimer & Co., has adopted a more cautious approach, although he believes that selected paper stocks will offer sound profit-making opportunities during the next upturn in the economic cycle.

"We had been expecting a general profit squeeze for the paper industry in the second half of 1980, inasmuch as we felt increasing prices ahead of costs during that period of time would be difficult," he said. "Now, however, the risk of price competition in pulp and paper has increased.

"The paper industry is highly price sensitive relative to its earnings capabilities," he continued. "If demand were to decline three or four percentage points from the current operating rate of 94 to 97 percent, then the industry might well cross that fine line and become a buyer's market. Thus, earnings would come under increased pressure."

Palmero is not making a cast-iron forecast on this score, but he believes that the Carter administration's latest credit-tightening program has raised the odds for bringing profits under pressure in the industry.

Meanwhile, in the stock market, the spreading caution within the investment community is evident in its response to the latest earnings report of the International Paper Company, the world's largest paper producer.

On Tuesday, International Paper reported that first-quarter earnings dropped to $1.80 a share from $3.72 one year earlier. Thereupon, the stock showed small losses on both Tuesday and Wednesday, while the general market was forging ahead.

On Thursday, shares of International Paper closed at 31½, up ⅛.

In late March, the stock changed hands at 30½, its lowest price in nine years. This compares with a high of 79¾ in 1976, when profits ran $5.60 a share.

"What a lot of people evidently did not realize was that International Paper's net income actually remained virtually flat for the latest quarterly comparisons," Palmero said. "The 1979 first quarter included nonrecurring earnings of $1.99 a share from the sale of a mill. You can't sell a paper mill every quarter; otherwise, you'd be out of business."

For the patient investor looking ahead to the next upturn in the economic cycle, International Paper ranks as a promising long-term investment, Palmero says.

This week, he raised his estimate for the company's 1980 earnings to $5.30 a share from a previous projection of $5. His preliminary profit forecast for next year is $5.50. Last year, International Paper earned $5.73 a share, including nonrecurring items.

At present, he regards three paper stocks as undervalued — Great Northern Nekoosa, Hammermill Paper and Westvaco.

Late last month, analysts at Merrill Lynch issued a report on the paper industry for institutional clients.

On a long-term basis, the giant brokerage house showed three issues sporting its top recommendation of "buy." These were the Mead Corp. and Westvaco among the commodity paper companies and Fort Howard Paper in the consumer paper category.

For the intermediate term (up to one year), Merrill Lynch rated Mead as "neutral" and both Westvaco and Fort Howard Paper one notch higher as "O.K. to buy." It rated International Paper "neutral" on an intermediate-term basis and "O.K. to buy" for the long pull.

In Standard & Poor's Outlook, International Paper is the only issue in its industry appearing as "a foundation stock for long-term gain" on the advisory service's master list of recommended issues. (In other industries, such names as Dow Chemical, Exxon Corp., Beatrice Foods, International Business Machines and Procter & Gamble show up in this select listing.)

In its recommended list of "cyclical-speculative stocks," the Outlook includes the Weyerhaeuser Co., noting that "timber self-sufficiency enhances long-term prospects."

Weyerhaeuser, incidentally, is also an issue that Palmero of Oppenheimer regards favorably for the long pull.

Swiss Inflation Rate Dips to Annual 3.9%

BERN, April 11 (AP) — Switzerland's annual inflation rate declined to 3.9 percent — one of the lowest in the world — at the end of March, government statistics showed today.

The Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labor said the consumer price index, based at 100 in September, 1977, rose by 0.3 percent in March to 107.0, largely because of higher fuel prices. The office said the latter figure was 3.9 percent higher than the index of 103.0 at the end of March, 1979, while at the end of last February the annual increase was at 4.1 percent.

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. ("The Fund") has been called by the Management and will take place at Handelskade 8, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on May 1, 1980, at 11:00.

AGENDA

1. Consideration of the declaration of a dividend AT/S 10 per share.
2. Approval of Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1979.
3. Related Business.

The foregoing items may be approved by a majority of the shares cast on each item. Copies of the Annual Report of the Fund containing the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1979, and form of proxy—available in English or German without cost to the Shareholder—may be obtained from the principal office of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., P.O.B.N3712, Nassau, N.P., Bahama Islands, from the offices of the paying agents listed below, or from:

Dreyfus GmbH
Maximilianstrasse 24,
8 Munich 22, West Germany.
Tel.: 089/220702. Telex: 5/29392.

Holders of bearer shares will be admitted to the Meeting on presentation of their Certificates or Presentation of a voucher which may be obtained from any of the banks listed below.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and a voucher obtained from one of the banks listed below to Mr. Barry W. Herman, The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. Roy West trust corporation (Bahamas) Ltd. Mutual funds dept., P.O. Box N° 7788, Nassau, Bahama Islands. The form of proxy and voucher must be received by Mr. Barry W. Herman by May 1, 1980, to be voted at the meeting.

BOWLING GREEN COMPANY LIMITED
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PAYING AGENTS FOR THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

Deutsche Bank AG, Grosse Gallusstr. 10-14, 6 Frankfurt/Main, West Germany
Roy West Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Ltd., Mutual Funds Dept., P.O. Box N° 7788, Nassau, Bahama Islands.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., 23 Great Winchester Street, London, England

European Gold Markets

April 11, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	532.00	530.50	+4.50
Zurich	537.50	533.50	+7.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	540.45	537.02	+41.86

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Bona	May 80	Aug. 80	
550	23.00-29.00	— —	November calls start on 5th May 1980
570	16.00-22.00	57.00-64.00	
610	10.00-14.00	39.00-46.00	
630	8.00-12.00	33.00-40.00	
650	7.00-11.00	27.00-34.00	

Gold Bullion $534.00-539.00

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92200 Neuilly, France.

European Stock Markets

April 11, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
Ahold	69.60	67.60
Akzo	22.30	22.40
Amev	27.50	28.00
Amro Bank	277.00	277.00
Bijenkorf	97.00	97.00
Boskalis	87.00	88.00
Bührmann-Tetterode	74.00	74.00
Elsevier	71.80	72.00
Hoogovens	69.00	69.00
Internatio-Muller	31.40	31.60
Kon. Nedlloyd	69.00	69.00
Kon. Olie	94.00	94.00
Nat. Nederl.	69.00	69.00
Oce-Van der Grinten	24.50	24.50
Pakhoed	32.00	32.00
Philips	24.00	24.00
Robeco	122.50	122.00
Rolinco	114.00	114.00
Rorento	74.00	74.00
Royal Dutch	146.00	146.00
Unilever	109.00	109.80
Van Ommeren	34.00	34.00
Volker Stevin	74.50	74.50
Wessanen	32.00	32.00
Wolters Kluwer	117.00	117.00

Amsterdam Index: 131.27
Previous: 131.46

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Acec	2.265	2.265
Ampacet	3.310	3.300
Bekaert	3.420	3.420
Bques	3.780	3.780
Cockerill	5.310	5.310
Colgate	1.360	1.360
Cofinindus	1.360	1.360
Electrobel	2.710	2.710
Fabrimetal	0.789%	0.789%
Gevaert	3.260	3.260
Glaverbel	2.215	2.215
Hoboken	3.260	3.260
Kredietbk	3.540	3.540
Metallo	1.370	1.370
Petrofina	0.469%	44.00
Solvay	1.970	1.970
Traction	1.885	1.885
Union Min.	0.556%	0.556%
Royal Dutch	34%	34%
A.T.T.	3.40	3.40
Shell	3.40	3.40
Thorn (A)	2.84	2.88
Tractebel H	0.469%	0.44
Tube Invest.	2.40	2.44
Unicorner	1.40	1.38
Usines Cork.	$ N.A.	N.A.
United Biscuits	0.71	0.72
Vickers	1.15	1.15
West Lean 3½	36.4	36%
W. Deep	$ 34%	35.00
W. Driefts	$ 66%	67½
W. Holdings	$ 62½	62%
Woolworth	$ 6.61	6.61
ZCI	0.30	0.30

FT. 30 Index: 435.60
Previous: 431.28

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
Allianz	360.00	360.00
Bad. Anilin	128.70	128.70
Bayer	116.00	116.00
Bayer. Hypo	207.00	207.00
Bayer. Vereins	248.50	248.50
Commerzbank	157.00	157.00
Conti Gummi	122.00	122.00
Daimler Benz	244.00	244.00
Degussa	227.00	227.00
Dresdner Bank	222.00	222.00
Farben	128.00	128.00
Hapag Lloyd	68.50	68.50
Hoechst	130.00	130.00
Kali Salz	N.A.	122.00
Karstadt	271.00	271.00
Kaufhof	208.00	208.00
Kloeckner	112.00	112.00
Linde	393.00	394.50
Lufthansa	75.50	76.80
MAN	179.00	180.00
Mannesmann	220.00	221.00
Metallgesell.	245.00	250.00
Muench. Rueck	480	490.00
Neckermann	141.00	139.80
Preussag	191.00	190.50
RWE pref.	166.00	166.80
Schering	181.00	182.00
Siemens	251.50	249.70
Thyssen	79.70	78.50
Varta	142.00	142.80
Veba	146.00	146.00
VEW	188.00	188.80
Volkswagen	182.50	179.00

Siemens Index: 131.27
Previous: 128.46

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew.	271	271
Allied Lyons Co	312½	316
Amalg-Am.	0.97	0.94
Babcock-Wil	0.97	0.97
Barclays Bnk	480	478
B.A.T. Ind.	2.20	2.20
Bowaters Gr	1.77	1.76
BICC	1.15	1.16
BOC Int'l	0.44	0.44
Brit. Leyland	0.65	0.65
Bowater	1.75	1.75
B.P.	2.52	2.52
Burmah	2.70	2.67
Cadbury Schweppes	0.489%	0.471%
Charter Cons.	1.51	1.50
Cadbury Sc.	8.64	8.64
Coral Gold Fds	4.75	4.72
Courtaulds	0.66	0.66
De Beer	$ 8.53	8.60
Distillers	2.50	2.50
Dunlop	0.56	0.56
Electr. Rents	0.56	0.56
Electr. Inv. St.Ged.	57½	57½
GEC	3.26	3.28
GKN	2.75	2.71
Glaxo	3.42	3.42
GUS	3.78	3.78
Guinness	9.35	9.35
Hawker-Sidd	3.94	3.82
ICI	6.70	6.70
Imtac	0.789%	0.789%
Lonrho	0.85	0.85
Lucas	2.15	2.15
Marks-Spenc	1.82	1.82
Metal Box	2.54	2.55
Plessey	1.39	1.38
Rossminster	0.469%	44.00
Reed Corp.	1.97	1.97
Reed Int.	1.85	1.85
Rolls Royce	0.559%	0.556%
Royal Dutch	34%	34%
R.T.Z.	2.43	2.43
Shell	3.40	3.40
Thorn (A)	2.84	2.88
Trafalgar H	0.469%	0.44
Tube Invest.	2.40	2.44
Unicorner	1.40	1.38
Union Corb.	$ N.A.	N.A.
United Biscuits	0.71	0.72
Vickers	1.15	1.15
West Lean 3½	36.4	36%
W. Deep	$ 34%	35.00
W. Driefts	$ 66%	67½
W. Holdings	$ 62½	62%
Woolworth	$ 6.61	6.61
ZCI	0.30	0.30

FT. 30 Index: 435.60
Previous: 431.28

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	8.50	8.50
Bastogi	665.00	672.00
Centrale	8,900.00	8,940.00
Ed. Meta	2,780.00	2,775.00
Fiat	337.00	337.00
Fiat Ord.	1,374.00	1,361.00
Finsider	77.25	80.00
Generali		49,000.00
		49,000.00

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 11, 1980

	High	Low	Close	Chge
Abitibi Price	$19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Agnico-E	$11¾	11	11¼	+ ¼
Alcan Int. A	42¾	40¾	41¼	+ ¼
Alta Nor. Gas	$25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
Asbestos	$22	22	22	— ¼
Atco Ltd.	$24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Atlas Steel	$32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Bank Montreal	$25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Bank N.S.	$25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Bank T.D.	$25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Bell Can.	$24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Bow Valley	$32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Brascan A	$22	22	22	— ¼
Brinco	$23	23	23	— ¼
Bruncor	$25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Cadillac	$22	22	22	— ¼
Calgary Pwr.	$22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Can. Cement	$15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
Can. Imp. Bk	$24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Can. Pac.	$22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Can. Packers	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Can. Utilities	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Cdn. Fina	$32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
Cdn. Marconi	$3.70	3.70	3.70	— ¼
Cdn. Pac. Inv.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Cdn. Util.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Chieftain	$3.70	3.70	3.70	— ¼
Cominco	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Consumers Gas	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Corby	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Crush Int.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Denison	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Dickenson	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Dome Mines	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Dome Pete	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Dom. Bridge	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Dom. Stores	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Du Pont A	$29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Falconbridge	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Ford Can. A	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Gen. Motors	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Gen. Stores	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Gulf Can.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Gulf Oil Can.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Hawker Sid.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Hollinger	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Hudson Bay	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Hudson Bay Oil	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Imasco	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Imperial Oil	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Inco	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Indal	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Int. Nickel	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Int. Pipe	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Ivaco	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Kelsey A	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Labatt	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Loblaw	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Lornex	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Mackenzie	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Maclean H.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Massey	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Mitel Corp.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Molson A	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Moore Corp.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Nat. Sea.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Nat. Trust	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Noranda	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Norcen	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Nor. Telecom	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Nova	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Numac	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Pacific Pete	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Pan Can. Pete	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Placer Dev.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Power Corp.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Quebec Nat.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Quebec Tel.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Rio Algom	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Royal Bank	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Royal Trustco	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Scott Paper	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Seagram	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Sherritt	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Shell Can.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Simpsons	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Steel Can.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Texaco Can.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Thomson	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Toronto Dom.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Trans Can. Pipe	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Trizec	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Union Gas	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Walker H.	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Westcoast	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Weston	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Willroy	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Woodward A	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Yk. Beigr	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼

Total sales 5,519,141 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, April 11, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3731	Bnk Mont	22¾	22¾	22¾	
600	Can Cmt	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
25	CanSo Ry	61¼	61¼	61¼	-1¼
3530	Can Both	15¾	15¾	15¾	
2645	Dom TxtA	11¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
300	Imasco	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
5707	Nat Bk Can	9	9¾	9¾	— ¼
200	Power Co	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
3700	Royal Bk	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
100	Zellers	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼

Total Sales 776,947 shares.

Canadian Indexes

April 11, 1980

	Noon Index	Prev. Close
Montreal	360.68	361.77
Toronto	1,877.70	1,877.90

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

SOCIETE CENTRALE DE BANQUE

U.S. $20,000,000.—
FLOATING RATE
NOTES DUE 1987

For the six months, April 3, 1980 to October 2, 1980, the notes will carry an interest rate of 20⅛% per annum.

The interest due October 3, 1980 against coupon N° 2 will be U.S. $101.98 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (183) divided by 360.

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Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 11, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Mix con-Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-93	15 7-30	98⅝	99⅜
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅛	98⅜	99⅛
Allied Irish 6¼-86	19 5/16 9-29	98⅜	99⅛
Allied Irish 5½-87	15⅜ 7-2	96⅜	96⅜
Amro Fin 1982	14 11/16 4-22	99⅜	100⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	14⅜ 7-21	98	98⅜
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16 8-1	96¼	97
Barclays Chase 5-90	14¼ 6-13	96⅜	96⅝
Bco de la Nacion 5-83	14⅜ 7-22	96⅜	96⅝
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19 9-24	98	98⅛
Bco do Brasil 5¼-82	15 1/16 8-15	97¾	98¼
Bk Pcpl 7¼-88	15⅜ 6-11	98¼	99¼
Bk Scandinavia 6¼-84	15⅛ 6-11	98¼	99¼
Bk Tokyo Hda 6¼-81	14 11/16 4-22	97½	98⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	15 1/16 5-15	97¾	98¼
Bk Tokyo Hda 5¼-89	14 9/16 4-25	97½	97⅝
Bk Tokyo Hda 5½-83	14 15/16 4-16	97¾	98
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	14½ 6-5	95	96⅛
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15¾ 4-28	98¼	99¼
BFCE 6¼-85	15¾ 4-29	99⅜	100⅛
BFCE 6¼-84	15¾ 8-24	98⅜	99⅛
BNP 7½-81	15⅜ 9-15 101	101⅛	
BNP 7-88	15⅜ 9-7	98⅜	99¼
BNP 5½-83	14¼ 7-21	97¾	98¼
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16 8-21	98¼	98⅝
BNP 5½-91	14 15/16 8-22	95¾	96½
Banque Bk 6¼-84	14 15/16 4-22	96¼	97
BUE 5¼-89	20⅛ 6-28	99⅜	99⅝
Bk Worms 5¼-86	15 6-17	97⅜	98⅛
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16 10-1	98	98¼
Bk Algarve 5¾-84	15 5/16 8-9	96	96⅜
Bk Previsa 6½-83	19 3/16 9-12	99⅜	100⅛
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	14 11/16 7-18	95¾	96¼
Bergen Bank 6-89	17⅛ 5-28	96½	97
Citicorp 7¼-82	16 1/16 5-27	99¼	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	19 5/16 5-27	99¼	99⅝
Citicorp 6-94	18 13/16 6-10	99	99½
Citicorp undtd	19 9/16 7-10	99½	99½
Cocoa 5¼-83	14⅜ 7-30	97¾	98¼
CCCE 5¼-91	14 11/16 6-17	95¾	96¼
Credit Agricole 6½-84	14 15/16 6-17	98⅜	98⅝
CCF 7-82	14 9/16 7-11	98	98½
CCF 6½-85	14 11/16 7-18	97⅜	98⅛
CCF 5¼-85	15 11/16 6-5	95⅜	96¼
Creditanst 5¼-84	12⅜ 5-21	99	99½
Creditanst 5½-87/97	18 7/16 6-16	99¼	99⅝
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14 13/16 5-7	98¼	98⅝
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅜ 8-12	97¾	98⅛
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	14½ 7-17	96	96½
DG Bank 6¼-82	14 15/16 6-17	98⅜	99⅛
Gelsenkirchen 6-88	15 1/16 5-15	97⅜	97⅝
GZB 7½-81	14 15/16 7-31	98⅜	98⅝
GZB 6-83	19 13/16 10-9	99⅜	100⅛
GZB 5½-89	14⅜ 5-1	97½	98
Hydro Carb 7½-82	15 3/16 8-7	99½	99⅝
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16 8-15	97¾	98⅛
IBJ 6½-82	15⅜ 5-1	99⅜	99⅝
IBJ 6-88	15 15/16 6-3	97⅜	97⅝
IBJ 5¼-87	15 1/16 6-15	97⅜	98⅛
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16 7-25	98½	99
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 11/16 7-10	96¼	97⅛

Issuer-Mix con-Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Askd
Westminster Bk 6-84	14 11/16 4-22	99½	100
KOP 6½-83	14⅜ 7-22	98	98½
LTCB 6¼-81	15 6-15	98⅜	99⅛
LTCB 6¼-82	14⅜ 7-22	97⅞	98⅛
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16 6-15	97⅜	98¼
LTCB 5¼-85	15⅜ 5-7	98¼	99¼
LTCB 5¼-88	14⅜ 6-13	96⅜	97⅜
LTCB 5¼-89	14 5/16 6-7	96¼	96⅝
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	13⅞ 5-29	99⅛	99⅝
Manufon Chase 5¼-94	17⅛ 5-29	98½	98⅝
Midland Bank 5-82	15 1/16 5-15	99⅜	100⅛
Midland Bank 7½-83	16½ 8-21	98⅜	99⅛
Midland Intl 6-87	15 7/16 5-21	98¼	99¼
Midland Intl 5-89	8-28	97⅜	98¼
Midland Intl 5¼-92	14⅜ 7-23	95¼	96¼
Natl Westmin 5½-90	14 11/16 6-23	96¼	96⅝
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝ 10-14	97¼	98¼
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	14 11/16 6-26	97½	97⅝
Nippon Credit 6½-86	14 7/16 7-14	95¾	96¼
Offshore Min 1986	14¼ 7-21	96⅜	97⅛
Pcos. Especial 7¼-87	15⅜ 6-29	98	99¼
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	15⅜ 5-9	99⅜	100⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-84	19½ 7-11	98⅜	99¼
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16 5-6	97½	97⅝
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	17⅛ 6-8	97⅜	98⅛
Standard Chart. 5¼-90	19 11/16 10-8	99⅜	99⅝
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛ 8-21	95⅜	95⅝
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	14 11/16 6-23	95¾	96¼
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16 9-26	99⅜	100⅛
UBAF 7¼-82	14⅛ 6-9	98⅜	98⅝
Union Finland 6½-82	14⅜ 6-22	98¼	98⅝
United Chase 7-81	14 3/16 5-29	99	99½
United Chase 6-83	14 7/16 7-15	98¼	98⅝
United Chase 6-89	19⅜ 6-30	97¼	97¾
Uruguay Intl 7¼-81	14 11/16 6-23	98⅜	99⅛
Uruguay Intl 6-86	19 5/16 9-22	98½	98⅝
Wtl. Glyn's Bk 6¾-84	12¾ 6-28	98¼	98⅝
Wtl. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½ 9-15	97¼	97⅝

Non Banks

Issuer-Mix con-Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Askd
C. Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16 9-18	98½	99
Emerson El 7¼	19 9/16 9-22	99⅜	100⅛
Escom 8½-82	15⅜ 8-15	99¼	100
General Cable 7½-80	20¼ 9-30	100⅛	100⅝
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16 7-15	94¼	95¼
Nat'l Financ. 6-85/93	15⅜ 7-30	100	100⅝
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16 7-24	97½	98¼
Thailand 7-84	18⅜ 6-17	97½	98¼
Philippines 6½-86	15 6-15	96½	97
Sumit Heavy 5¼-83	18⅞ 6-16	99⅜	99⅝
Sweden Stock-91	14 7/16 6-15	96¼	97⅛
Safiet 8-82	20 3/16 6-8	100⅛	100⅝
Safiet 8-84	14⅝ 6-9	99⅜	99⅝
Texas Airlines 7-86	28 1/16 7-10	93½	93⅞
TVO Stock-91	15 5/16 5-27	96¼	96¾
IHI 5¼-85	15¼ 4-27	98½	99¼

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 11, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	19 11/16 - 19 13/16	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	8¼ - 8¾	17⅛ - 17⅝	12¼ - 12¾
2 M.	18 13/16 - 18 15/16	9¼ - 9⅜	7 - 7¼	17¼ - 17½	12⅜ - 13
3 M.	18 13/16 - 18 15/16	9⅜ - 9⅝	7⅛ - 7⅜	17⅜ - 18	12¾ - 13
6 M.	18 3/16 - 18 5/16	9 13/16 - 9 15/16	7 7/16 - 11/16	17¼ - 17½	13 5/16 - 13 9/16
1 Y.	16 13/16 - 16 15/16	9 13/16 - 9 15/16	7¼ - 7½	16¾ - 17	13¼ - 13⅜

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 11 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin-al symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Bearbond	SF 661.95
— (d) Conbar	SF 1457.00
— (d) Graber	SF 656.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 795.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 76.67
— (d) Creditanstalt Fund	SFR 172
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 10.36

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

— (w) Universal Dollar Trust	$75.50
— (w) High Interest Sterling	£0.815

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 19.55
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.03
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 25.58

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 281.00
— (d) Canasec	SF 554.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 57.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 66.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 252.50
— (d) Ussec	SF 455.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 198.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 17.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 48.28

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:

— (d) Earnex Fd	$ 1.96

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 28.72
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Bnds, Tr.	$70.23
— (d) Fidelity For. East Fd	$ 18.69
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 29.22
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 55.87
— (w) Fidelity World Fd	$ 16.81

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 4.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.39
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$ 38.15
— (d) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 11.39
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.34
— (d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 11.81
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 11.94
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$ 16.86
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 11.49

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$64.76
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 22.87

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 420.08
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 276.98

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.89

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGT'M (CI):

— (w) Commodity Tr.	$ 98.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Portes Sw. R Est	SF 1,512.98
— (r) Securwide	SF 1,311.80

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 255.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF 51.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 225.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 220.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 80.80
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 68.68

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 22.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 52.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 81.80
— (d) Eurit Europe Ch	SF 129.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 95.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF 55.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 71.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 372.50
— (d) Satit South Air Sh	SF 328.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 181.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Unirenta	DM 23.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM 15.40
— (d) Unirak	DM 47.80

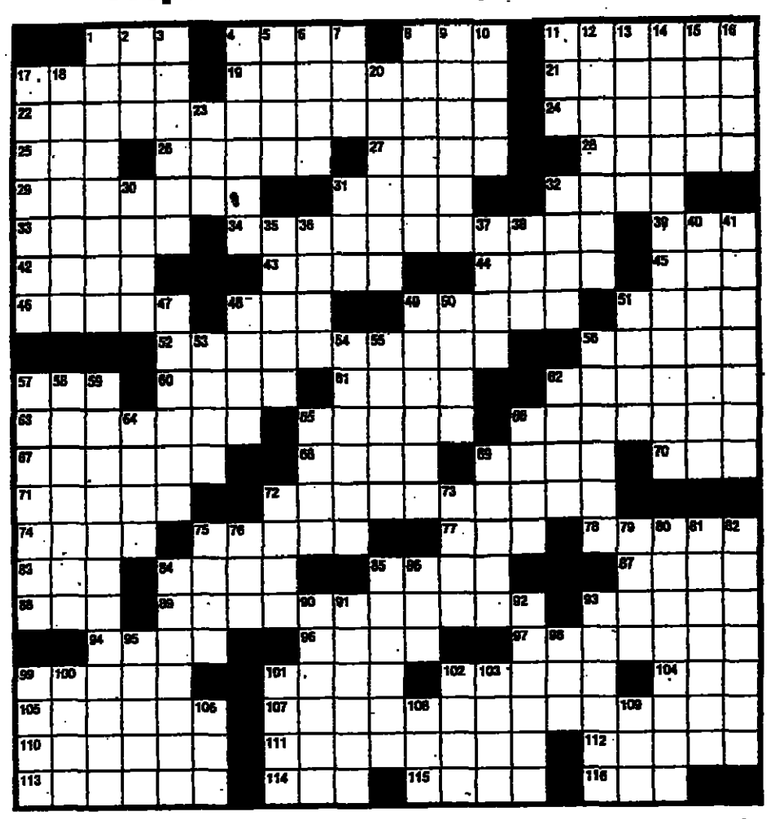
Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$8.73
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,003.74
(w) Trusicar Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.28
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 109.90
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.40
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 16.85
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,342.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 244.64
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.68
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,153.26
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 6.14
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$13.24
(d) D.G.C.	$ 46.93
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.10
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$ 23.86
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$25.38
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,185.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$ 31.92
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 5,376.00
(w) F

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Proper Nomenclature By Richard Silvestri



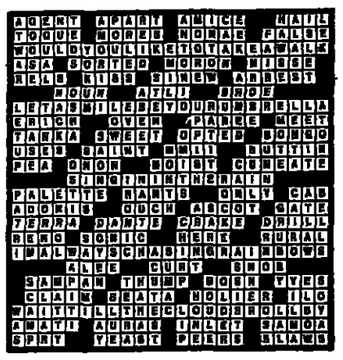
ACROSS

1 Due follower
4 Welfare
8 Alias
11 Assuage
17 Beautiful, in Bonn
19 Lars Porsena was one
21 For example
22 Fields comedy classic
24 Dutch genre display
25 Arch in a vault
26 Sought coal
27 Summer coolers
28 Looie's aide
29 Sid's co-star
31 Where Perry triumphed
32 Dandy's partner
33 Piece of wisdom
34 A place for fins
39 Lugubrious
42 Gaelic
43 Petty quarrel
44 "Hard ——!"
45 City in Mo.
46 Woodland deity
48 King beater
49 Begat
51 Read a meter
52 Esthetic movement
56 Mulligrubs
57 Wood sorrel
60 Buffalo, for one
61 Leeds's river
62 Conditional release
63 Efface
65 Moffo and Pavlova
66 Certain steeplejack
67 Optimally
68 Title Mac held
69 Special
70 Pres. and prem.
71 Doctor
72 Urban noisemaker
74 Merit
75 Type of cigar
77 Hang loosely
78 First P.M. of India
82 Envelope abbr.
84 Type of deck
85 Powerful bloc
87 Grandmother of Timothy
88 N.B.A. whistler
89 Garb of young Sinatra's fans
93 Nard
94 Miasma
96 Easy: Scot.
97 Scoop, e.g.
99 Actor from Dublin
101 Chevet
102 Delays, to D.A.'s
104 Start of a hole
105 Oxidized
107 Ball-park fare
110 Acclivity
111 Circular diamond
112 Silkworms
113 Combinations for Sericin
114 Suffix with malt
115 Crucifix
116 Shivaree

DOWN

1 "——of heraldry . . .": Gray
2 Rifle
3 Champlevé
4 ". . . ——the worst too young!": Kipling
5 To be: Fr.
6 Desiccated
7 Director Jean-——Godard
8 University in Nova Scotia
9 Hoopster Abdul-Jabbar
10 Connectives
11 Draft org.
12 External
13 Immense quantity
14 Bathrobe material
15 Knack
16 Actual being
17 Stars' companions
18 Foolish fancy
20 Omar from Alexandria
23 "Delta of Venus" author
30 Colour
31 Ouphe
32 Skedaddled
35 Restive
36 Place
37 Banking game
38 Violinist —— Bull
40 Benefited
41 Graham's group
47 Bigot
48 A.B.A. member
49 Celestial being
50 Sherbets
51 Miffed
53 Fissure
54 This is often grande
55 City in NW France
56 Carlsbad attraction
57 Carousing
58 Cheap
59 One way to dine
62 Nap
64 Spare
65 Hebrew instrument
68 Inclined plane
69 Loose garment
72 Mock
73 Waugh or Templeton
75 Cordon bleu
76 Part of Borg's game
79 Verve
80 Breed of dairy cattle
81 Where the jet set may get wet
82 Democrats' adjective for Grant
84 Play a role
85 Belgian port
86 Cry of contempt
90 Copies, for short
91 Mild medicinal beverage
92 Rode the waves
93 Become enraged
95 Board
98 Greek letter
99 Bric-a-——
100 Cattail
101 Hairdo
102 Grain sorghum
103 European capital
106 Skid-row affliction
108 Waxlike: Comb. form
109 Part of TNT

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

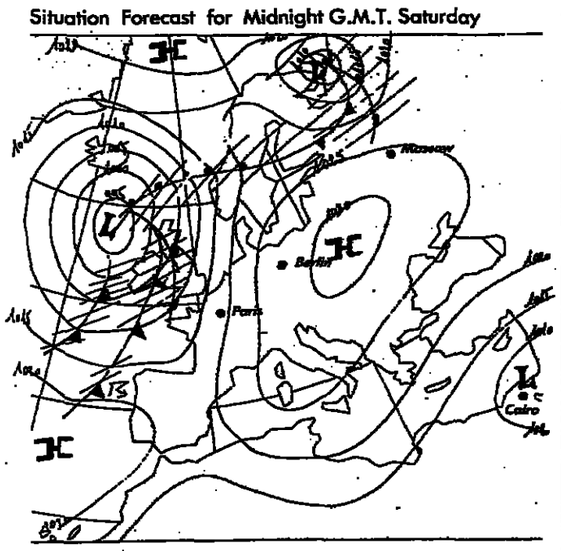


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	65	Cloudy	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	47	Overcast	MILAN	15	48	Fair
ATHENS	12	54	Rain	MONTREAL	6	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	65	Fair	MOSCOW	8	47	Cloudy
BELGRADE	9	49	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Overcast
BERLIN	10	50	Overcast	NEW YORK	13	56	Fair
BRUSSELS	13	56	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	47	Foggy	OSLO	7	45	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	14	58	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	67	Cloudy	PRAGUE	6	43	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy	ROME	17	63	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Overcast	SOFIA	5	41	Showers
DUBLIN	11	52	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	9	49	Fair
EDINBURGH	13	56	Cloudy	TEHRAN	27	81	Fair
FLORENCE	16	61	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO	15	59	Overcast
GENEVA	10	50	Fair	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	9	49	Cloudy
HOUSTON	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	7	45	Overcast
ISTANBUL	10	50	Overcast	WASHINGTON	19	67	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Overcast	ZURICH	8	47	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	13	56	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Front Movement, Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

Great Sphinx Is Declared Fit, Free From Threat of Collapse

CAIRO, April 11 (UPI) — The Great Sphinx is in very good condition, and subterranean water is not threatening it with collapse, the president of the Antiquities Organization said today.

The president, Shehata Adam, denied a report published Sunday by the newspaper Al Ahram that underground water seeping from the sewerage of a nearby village was threatening to erode the neck and body of the 4,600-year-old guardian of the pyramids.

"The Sphinx is in good shape and there is no cause for fear," Mr. Adam told the Middle East News Agency. "There is no truth in the published report that the statue is in danger or that repair work that already had been in progress was halted as a result."

Mr. Adam said that studies made by American Research Center experts found salt in the stones and some water pockets at a depth of 3 or 4 meters. However, Swedish experts later reported that the Sphinx was in good condition and they recommended a study of climatic changes that could affect the statue, Mr. Adam said.

Repair work began last December by placing limestone blocks along its left flank to protect it from sandstone erosion. Mr. Adam halted the project in January after overzealous stonemasons started dismantling the statue's left front paw — apparently, an Egyptologist has said, because they thought new limestone blocks would look better there.

London Trains Face Early Weekend Close

LONDON, April 11 (AP) — Rail union leaders yesterday ordered an early shutdown of the entire London underground system for the next two Fridays and Saturdays in an effort to win more protection for their members against an upsurge of late-night attacks.

The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen ordered its members employed on the 255-mile system to close all 278 stations at 10 p.m. on each of the four days.

BOOKS

THE SALT EATERS

By Toni Cade Bambara. Random House. 295 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

KITES and masks are messages to God. The Seven Sisters of the Grain sing all the perdurable stories. The "ancient mud mothers from the caves" carry their children around in hides. Consider the "woman-charged culture of Dahomey," the mamba priestesses of the *Vudon and the Amazons.* Consider, as well, the saints, the loa, the djinns and the devas. Think about the fire rites of macumba, condomble, obeah, sango, lucumi, santaria, winti and voodoo. Focus on the letter Y: the wishbone and the slingshot and the water-witch wand and the fork in the road. What if all systems — I Ching, thermodynamics, astrology, numerology, alchemy, metaphysics, everybody's old myths — are interchangeable?

Sophie, who will be Earth Mother at the carnival, thinks of her people: "They needed some way, she knew, to be in the world, to move about, to explain things, to make up things to go on living blind." And Minnie Ransom, the healer, tells her spirit-guide: "You know as well as I, Old Wife, that we have not been scuffling in this waste-howling wilderness for the right to be stupid." The magic has to be put together with the politics, the mud mothers with the computer. We must find our center before we can hold it. A poultice of salt is necessary to suck the venom from a serpent's sting.

Names like Sophie and Ransom and Meadows and Doc Serge have a wondrous metaphorical load to haul in Toni Cade Bambara's extraordinary first novel. We are living, after all, in the black part of a town called Claybourne in the Southern United States: "Its history put it neither on this nor on that side of the Mason-Dixon line. And its present seemed to be a cross between a little Atlanta, a big Mount Bayou and Trenton, N.J., in winter." The year seems to be 1978. The Movement — "the campus forces, the street forces, the prison forces, workers, women, the aged, the gay" — is, if not dead, at least comatose. The radicals have failed to grasp a pattern and make a plan; they steal guns and prepare position papers instead.

Is this why Velma slashes her wrists and sticks her head in an oven? Or does she try to commit suicide because Obie, an "abstractionist" with beautiful hands, fails to love her enough? Minnie Ransom, in any event, will attempt to heal her at the Infirmary. In Claybourne, not counting the marshes where the old gods live, nor LaSalle Street where the dudes cakewalk in satin jackets and the winos are punctilious, there are three important institutions: the Infirmary, established by "free coloreds" in 1871; the Academy of Seven Arts, a kind of Third World college-cum-boot camp, and the chemical plant, where they are fiddling around with nuclear power and producing radioactive waste.

The Infirmary is eclectic in its approach to healing, with a welcome mat out for "the old bonesetters, the old medicine-show people, the grannies and midwives, the root men, the conjure women, the obeah folks and the medicine people of the Yamassee and Yamacrow." The Academy of Seven Arts teaches "the performing arts, the martial arts, the medical arts, the scientific arts and the arts and humanities," although who knows what the Brotherhood is up to, which is why the academy is spied on. The chemical plant is having trouble with its computer system, and the nuclear engineers play lethal games to pay for their drinks at a sidewalk cafe where the thunder comes.

Velma's madness is society's insanity, a murderous waste. The atom is a mother, and apocalypse is now. The rain itself is radioactive; songs are powerless against it; nature avenges. Velma, who has been "a border guard all her childhood," who was "the one sent to the front door to stand off the landlord, the insurance man, the greengrocer, the fish peddler," is missing a center and a slingshot.

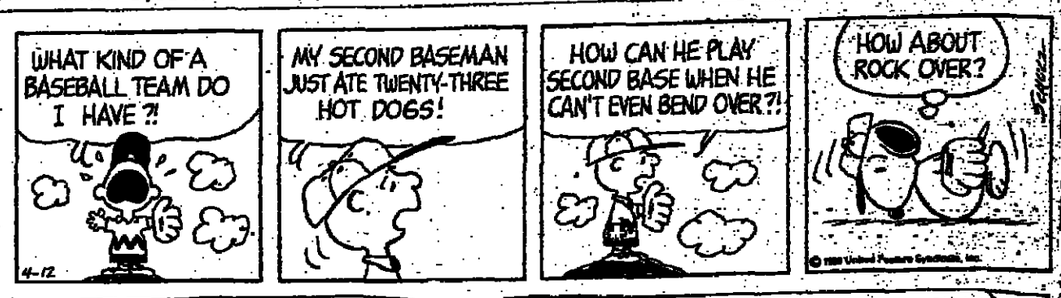
There will be, at the Claybourne carnival, a re-enactment of a slave insurrection. There will be theater in the streets as well as inside the Regal Movie House, under olden dome. Trees will talk, and snakes will writhe in the hair of the women, and a rainbow will be missing, and we will be punished by drums. A pentagon will occur to Minnie Ransom, a red alert from the lower-left bicuspid, loud and clear.

"The Salt Eaters" is almost an incantation, poem-drunk, myth-happy, mud-caked, jazz-ridden, prodigal in meanings, a kite and a mask. It astonishes because Toni Cade Bambara is so adept at switching from politics to legend, from particularities of character to prehistorical song, from LaSalle Street to voodoo. It is as if she jived the very stones to groan. And she is extremely funny. One of the Seven Sisters, Cecile, disdains health food: "I don't favor plant-life sandwiches with cobwebs." Dr. Meadows, the "redbone" doubter, despises the "boymen" who follow the welfare mothers into the grocery store, trying to cadge dimes: "He wanted to turn and beat them. Bend the boymen into the stacks of frozen food and beat them with a Rock Cornish hen or a 10-pound carton of solid hard chitterlings."

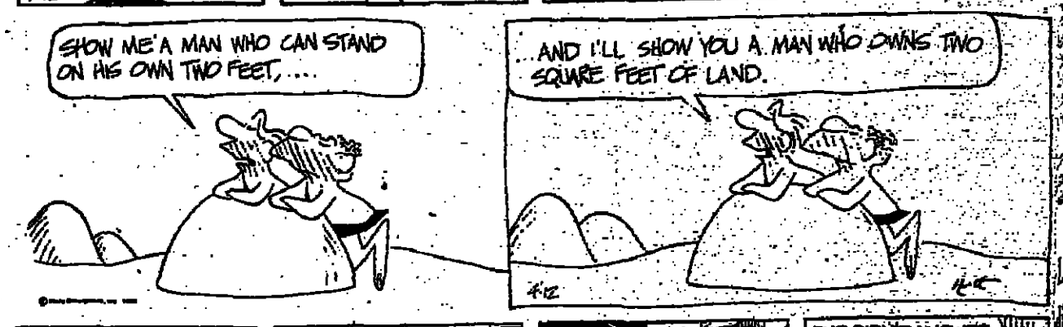
This is talent. See Sophie dance on the sand among the oyster shells. Dream with Fred of his bus plunging into the marshes, where he will find his dead friend. Listen to Mai dream her own past. Love Ruby and hope for Campbell and steal a gun. Toni Cade Bambara is a mud mother and a mamba priestess and a slingshot.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

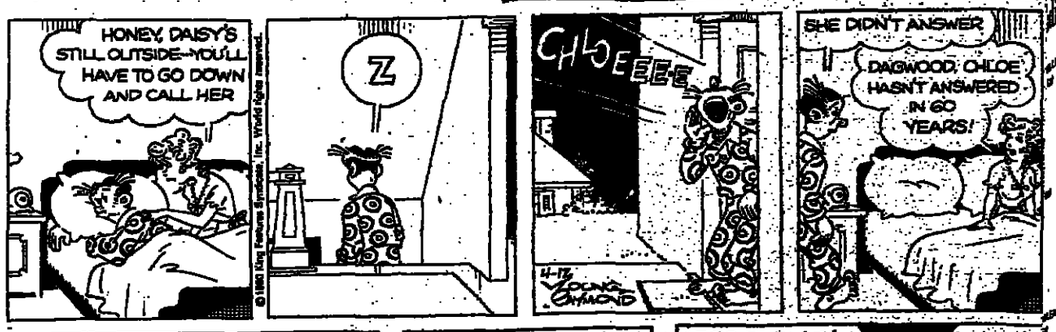
PEANUTS



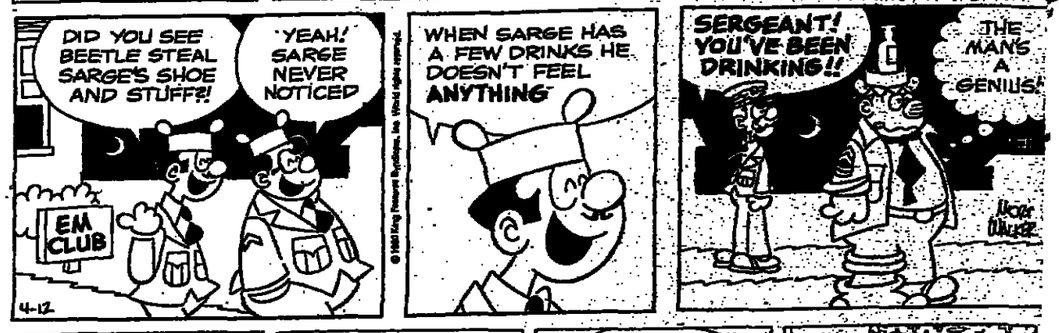
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRIGE

OXTIN

GREFOT

YIHRTT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A ( ) ( ) ( ) (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BANAL ICILY BOUNCE HERMIT
Answer. Considering the weather—how would one go up the mountain?—"CLIMATE" (climb it)

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

5-3 in Opener

Orioles, Behind Palmer, Triumph Over White Sox

CAGO, April 11 (WP) — The more Orioles opened defense ear American League champ ip yesterday with a four-run in the first inning that carried to a 5-3 victory over the Chi- White Sox. Jim Palmer was the ng pitcher.

e temperature at game time 0 degrees, and a Lake Michi- ale set the wind-chill factor at grees.

Bill Veeck, the White Sox owner-president as well as resident pro-moter-cheerleader, tried to warm the bodies and souls of the 35,539 partisans in Comiskey Park by having them wave small American flags, but it had no warming effect on his White Sox.

A rejuvenated Palmer froze Chicago bats for seven innings, allowing six hits and one earned run and striking out four.

Rangers 1, Yankees 0

In Arlington, Texas, Mickey Rivers streaked home on a wild pitch by Rich Gossage in the bottom of the 12th to give Texas a 1-0 victory over New York. Rivers led off the inning with an infield hit off reliever Tom Underwood (0-1) and went to second when third baseman Graig Nettles threw wildly to first. Bump Wills sacrificed him to third. The Yankees loaded the bases by intentionally walking Al Oliver and Buddy Bell before bringing in Gossage — whose first delivery broke off the glove of catcher Rick Cerone and allowed Rivers to score.

Tigers 5, Royals 1

In Kansas City, Mo., rookie Kirk Gibson hit a home run and a triple and Jack Morris pitched a three-hitter to lead Detroit past Kansas City, 5-1. Gibson, a former Michigan State football star, hit a solo homer to tie the score in the fourth and tripled off loser Dennis Leonard to start a three-run rally in the sixth.

Twins 9, A's 7

In Oakland, Calif., Willie Norwood tied the game with a ninth-inning, two-run single and Roy Smalley led off the top of the 12th with a home run, giving Minnesota a 9-7 victory over Oakland that spoiled the debut of Billy Martin as the A's manager.

Brewers 9, Red Sox 5

At Milwaukee, Sixto Lezcano, who had a two-run homer in the fourth, hit a bases-loaded homer with two out in the ninth to power Milwaukee to a 9-5 season-opening victory over Boston. Ben Oglivie, Paul Molitor and Don Money hit bases-empty homers for Milwaukee.

Astros 3, Dodgers 2

In the National League, in Houston, J.R. Richard flirted with a no-hitter into the seventh inning and Terry Puhl and Jose Cruz hit home runs to send Houston to a 3-2 triumph over Los Angeles. The fireballing right-hander, bidding to become only the second pitcher in history to throw an opening-day no-hitter, finally yielded a one-out single to Rudy Law in the seventh.

Cleveland's Bob Feller opened the 1940 season with a no-hitter against the White Sox.

Cardinals 1, Pirates 0

In St. Louis, Pete Vuckovich pitched a three-hitter and George Hendrick doubled home Bobby Bonds in the second to give the Cardinals a 1-0 victory over defending world champion Pittsburgh. Bonds drew a walk in the second and scored on Hendrick's double over third base.

Mets 5, Cubs 2

In New York, Craig Swan scattered seven hits over seven innings and drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single, leading New York to a 5-2 win over Chicago. It was the sixth consecutive opening-day victory for the Mets, who also got a pair of runs batted in from Jerry Morales.

Padres 6, Giants 4

In San Diego, Gene Richards's two-run, tie-breaking single capped a three-run fifth and brought San Diego and its new manager, Jerry Coleman, a 6-4 victory over San Francisco in the opener for both clubs. Coleman, a one-time New York Yankee, made his major-league debut as a manager after spending the last eight seasons in the Padres' broadcasting booth.



Associated Press

Cards' George Hendrick watches ump Ed Vargo call him out after Hendrick had bowled over Pirate catcher Ed Ott Thursday.

Major League Line Scores

National League

Chicago	000 001 100	2	7 1
New York	010 004 00x	5	8 1
Reuschel, Caudill (6), Tidrow (7) and Blackwell; Swan, Allen (8) and Stearns. W—Swan, 1-0. L—Reuschel, 0-1.			
Pittsburgh	000 000 000	0	2 0
St. Louis	010 000 00x	1	3 0
Blyleven, Romo (6) and Ott; Vuckovich and Simmons. W—Vuckovich, 1-0. L— Blyleven, 0-1.			
Los Angeles	000 000 200	2	2 1
Houston	120 000 00x	3	6 1
Hooton, Reuss (3), Castillo (8) and Yeager, Ferguson (6); Richard, Sambito (9) and Ashby. W—Richard, 1-0. L—Hooton, 0-1. HRs—Houston, Puhl (1), Cruz (1).			
San Francisco	004 000 000	4	8 3
San Diego	201 030 00x	6	9 2
Knepper, Minton (5), Griffin (7) and Hill; Jones, Shirley (8) and Fahey. W— Jones, 1-0. L— Knepper, 0-1. HR—San Francisco, Herndon (1).			
Baltimore	410 000 000	5	8 2
Chicago	000 000 021	3	7 1
Palmer, Stoddard (8) and Dempsey; Trout, Wortham (6) and Foley. W—Palmer, 1-0. L— Trout, 0-1.			
Boston	012 000 002	5	10 0
Milwaukee	000 311 004	9	9 0
Eckersley, Renko (5), Drago (9) and Rader; Slaton, Cleveland (9) and Moore. W—Cleveland, 1-0. L—Drago, 0-1. HRs— Boston, Yastrzemski (1), Hobson (1). Milwaukee, Oglivie (1), Lezcano 2 (2), Molitor (1), Money (1).			
Detroit	000 103 001	5	9 1
Kansas City	001 000 000	1	3 1
Morris and Parrish; Leonard, Christenson (8) and Quirk. W—Morris, 1-0. L— Leonard, 0-1. HRs—Detroit, Gibson (1), Parrish (1).			
New York	000 000 000	0	4 2
Texas	000 000 000	1	4 0
Guidry, Underwood (10), Gossage (12) and Cerone; Matlack, Kern (10), Lyle (10) and Sundberg. W—Lyle, 1-0. L—Underwood, 0-1.			
Minnesota	020 200 002	6	14 0
Oakland	000 000 700	7	10 0
Koosman, Marshall (7), Corbett (8) and Wynegar, Butera (9); Langford, Hamilton (4), J.Jones (9), Lacey (9), McCatty (11) and Heath, Newman (12). W—Corbett, 1-0. L—McCatty, 0-1. HRs—Minnesota, Smalley (1), Sofield (1). Oakland, Henderson (1).			

Graham, Ballesteros, Mitchell

3 Tie at 66 for Masters Lead

By Thomas Boswell

AUGUSTA, GA., April 11 (WP) — Everything was upside down in yesterday's first round of the Masters. Instead of a staid elegance, Augusta National featured slapstick and the improbable.

Tom Weiskopf made history with the worst Masters hole ever: a 10-over-par 13 on the 155-yard 12th hole. Reliable Larry Nelson missed a six-inch tap-in — after backing off once and lining it up twice. Jack Newton, after six birdies on the first seven holes, then adding an eagle, ended the day so disgusted he was throwing clubs.

So it should come as no surprise that the last man on the course, playing with a caddie named Robert Jones, should sink the opening round's final putt and move into a three-way tie at 66 for the lead.

Sundowner

The sundown hero was all-but-unknown Jeff Mitchell, a 25-year-old from tiny Liano, Texas, who never has had a lesson and taught himself the game with a set of mismatched women's clubs on a nine-hole course.

Who should be deadlocked with him but two foreigners — Australian David Graham and Spain's Seve Ballesteros. Since 1934, only one foreign player, Gary Player, has ever won the Masters.

On a balmy, windy day, only 18 players broke par. The over-par cast included Tom Watson and Arnold Palmer at 73; 74 was the day's most distinguished number, since it represented Jack Nicklaus, Johnny Miller, Andy Bean, Lee Trevino, Hale Irwin and previously red-hot Craig Stadler.

In fact, just about the only happy players were the leaders.

Graham, the reigning PGA champion, said he was "near perfect." Ballesteros, who turned 23 Wednesday, was elated at the way a shorter swing was controlling his normally wild drives.

And Mitchell, whose only ambition in his first Masters was to "please, God, par the first hole," was in a rapt daze.

The four other players in the 60s all had reason to be miffed. Newton, an Australian, might have tied the course record of 64 if it hadn't been for four bogeys that, he said, "came from nowhere on holes where I was never in trouble."

His 68 was matched by Hubert Green, who bogeyed the 18th and ended the day so confused that he said, "The wind had me stumped. I used every stalling trick — throw grass in the air, change clubs, sign autographs. I'd do anything to delay hitting it. Sometimes I just wanted to pass."

Nelson might also have been in that group, but he missed a putt at the 14th of "six inches, eight at the most. I backed off it, didn't want to hit it. But I couldn't wait forever for the wind to stop, and sure enough, it just about blew me over as I hit the putt."

Tom Kite, who matched Nelson at 69, also ended the day grumbling, "I did so many things right today I don't know how anybody could be three shots ahead of me." He added, laughing, "I think those guys who shot 66 must have cheated."



UPI

Seve Ballesteros

What the route 66 men did was play almost flawlessly. Graham missed just one fairway and one green. Ballesteros only missed one fairway, commenting, "Usually I only hit one." Mitchell, whose only teacher is a 30-year-old instruction book by Ben Hogan, sank every putt in sight.

"Winning the PGA has changed me," said Graham. "Until you've done it all the way once, you'd be a fool not to have your doubts. But once you've made it, you say, 'That was damn tough, but I can do it again if I take one careful step at a time.' "

If it has taken the congenial, universally liked Graham many years to gain confidence, Ballesteros was born with it. His problem has been reining in his barely mortal gifts. "I have practiced for three months for this tournament," the handsome Spaniard said. "My swing is shorter, and easier. I sacrifice 15 yards, though still I am a long hitter."

Matter of Taste

Ballesteros has has decided to pay more attention to the PGA tour that he previously shunned for European golf. Still, "In America, I feel a little lonely. I still enjoy very much playing in Europe. You know, before you eat, you must taste. If it is sweet, you eat more. If it is bitter, you push the bowl away. Right now, I am tasting the tour. And I am making up my mind."

Could he be the tour's leading money winner, as Player, who shot 71 today, insists? "Perhaps so," Ballesteros said with a grin.

The distance from the princely Ballesteros to the humble Mitchell is enormous. While Ballesteros made his grand speculations, Mitchell said, "I owe everything to my caddie, Cigarette. His real name's Robert Jones. He's been here a long time."

Golf's two most conspicuous names — Watson and Nicklaus — would like to have the day over. Neither could get an iron shot anywhere near the flag and faced brutal, long lag putts all day.

Red Smith

Unearthing Olympic Facts and Factors

W YORK, April 11 (NYT) — n G. Miller, assistant profes- classics at the University of rnia, Berkeley, is chief of an logical team that has been ex- the site of ancient Olympic in Nemea, about 80 miles st of Athens, in the Pelo- s, for seven years. The con- debate over President 's determination to boycott oscow games must amuse to whom all the arguments, and misconceptions are 2,000 ld. For example:

iment — Politics has no a the Olympics.

— The ancient games were ir politics. Indeed, one leg- ds us that eons before us of Elis won the first re- foot race at the time of the on in the month of Apollóni- 776 B.C., Zeus and Kronos, st of the gods, wrestled for a political prize — posession arth. The games celebrating victory were rife with politics.

Varied Games

hellenic games were orga- and run by city-states, politi- ties. (Olympia and Delphi quadrennial competitions; Nemea and Isthmia were . Thus there were six sets of within a four-year period.) games, originally held under the control of the n of Leonai, became a po- otball that was kicked back th between Nemea and Ar- four centuries.

e hosts of modern carnivals ision to show their splen- the world, the city-states their wealth and political by building splendid "na- sions" with dedications other military defeat of ce.

Philip of Macedon erected the circular building at Olympia called the Philippeion to remind all Greeks how he had creamed their armies at Chaeronea in 338 B.C.

Next, the Truce

Myth — A sacred truce suspended wars during ancient Olympics.

Truth — A sacred truce was declared for each of the games, usually for a month's duration to allow athletes, pilgrims, merchants, diplomats and fans to travel to the site. The truces were usually but not always observed, making for 6 months of peace out of every 48.

In 480 B.C. Xerxes and his massive army of Persians were invading Greece from the north. A comparatively small force of Greeks under Leonidas, King of Sparta, cut them off at the pass of Thermopylae but when a traitor showed the Persians another path over the mountains, they outflanked Leonidas. Hopelessly outmumbered because most Greeks were preoccupied with the games going on in Olympia, he and his 300 Spartans were wiped out.

Misconception — Our sinless amateurs compete only for medals but are opposed by professionals from the Soviet Union, East Germany and other Iron Curtain countries, who are subsidized by their governments. In this respect our athletes are like the ancient olympians, whose only prize was a laurel wreath.

Fact — Prize for a winner at Olympia was a garland of olive leaves, at Delphi a crown of laurel, at Isthmia pine and at Nemea wild parsley. Athletes bellyached that the awards were of more value to goats than to men, and they found other rewards. Athens had a law that any Athenian who won an event at any of the four games would eat free on the state for the rest of his life.

Argument — Boycotting the games or banning countries from the games would violate the true Olympic spirit.

Answer — In modern times countries like Rhodesia and South Africa have been banned and many, including the whole African continent, have boycotted the games for various reasons. They were not the first. In 420 B.C., the city-state of Elis, which controlled the games at Olympia, banned the Spartans. Lichas of Sparta had a hot team of chariot horses. He faked a sale to a Boeotian, who entered the nags and they won.

Lichas, the first gate-crasher, had sneaked into the crowd and now he sprang out on the track and grabbed the olive wreath. He was scourged and heaved out.

Elis always boycotted the Isthmian games, which meant that no Elean athlete could aspire to the grand slam — victories at Olympia, Delphi, Nemea and Isthmia.

Under New Flags

Suggestion — If the U.S. Olympic Committee declines the invitation to Moscow, American athletes could take out foreign registry and compete under the Liberian flag.

Precedent — In 488 B.C., Astylos of Kroton scored a double at Olympia in the 200-meter dash and the 400. Jubilant hometown folk erected a statue in his honor and built him a house. In 484 B.C. and 480 B.C. he repeated the double but in those games he ran as a representative of Syracuse. In Kroton they pulled down his statue and turned his house into the town jail.

Argument — The administration's proposal for international competition as an alternative to the Moscow games is unrealistic and unprecedented.

Fact — It may be unrealistic, but in 235 B.C. Aratos of Sikyon got sore at Argos, which was then running the Nemean games. He invited athletes to boycott Argos and compete in his Nemean games at Nemea. He set up a blockade, hunted down athletes trying to get to Argos, and sold them into slavery.

Argument — The suggestion that the Moscow games be postponed or moved is impracticable. Can't fool around with site or dates.

Fact — The Spartans were about to invade Argos in 332 B.C. when the sacred heralds appeared and announced a truce for the Nemean games. "Hey," said the Spartan Bob Kane, head of the national olympic committee, "didn't they have those games just last year? We got another year to fight before the next games." Sparta checked with Delphi and Olympia and got a special dispensation.

Next time the heralds showed up, the Spartans brushed them aside, marched on the Argives and beat the whey out of them.

Misconception — The hucksterism accompanying the Olympics is a modern corruption, blatantly American.

Fact — In ancient Greece, arenas were surrounded by concession stands and souvenir shops selling wine and cheese and statuettes of Zeus, medallions struck off for winners and every variety of gewgaw and delicatessen.

Painters displayed their works for sale. Sculptors competed for commissions doing statues of the winners. Having finished his "Histories," Herodotus read the work to the crowd at the Olympics and had himself a best seller. The poets Pindar and Bacchylides hired out their talent writing odes to the winners.

Athletes cheated something awful.

Weiskopf Sets High-Water Mark — 13 — at Augusta's Par-3 12th



Tom Weiskopf
In the drink

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11 (AP) — Tom Weiskopf, who owns one of the most frustrating records in the Masters, set a futility record in yesterday's first round.

A four-time Masters runner-up, Weiskopf put five consecutive shots into Rae's Creek, which guards the front of the par-3 12th hole. His 13 was, by two shots, the highest score on that hole in Masters history.

"I had a pretty good first shot, but it dropped back down in the water," he said. "I had a good lie for the second, but it dropped back in the water, too.

"I had no shot after that. There was no grass there. None. It was that simple. I just can't play out of holes."

As he signed in with his 85 for the day, Weiskopf said: "It was extremely embarrassing. If you think I'm composed, you're badly mistaken."

Hawks Go 'Inside,' Down 76ers

ATLANTA, April 11 (UPI) — Atlanta Hawk forward Steve Hawes says the National Basketball League playoff series with Philadelphia will be won inside — and that's the route the Hawks took here last night to get back in the race.

Hawes came off the bench to score 20 points and pull down 13 rebounds, and teamed with center Tree Rollins (18 points, 17 rebounds, 6 blocked shots) to lead Atlanta to a 105-93 victory, cutting the 76er lead to 2-1 in the best-of-seven series.

"It was a real battle inside, another war," said Hawes. "But that's really how basketball should be played. It should be won in the trenches." The Hawks had wilted badly in the fourth quarter in losing the first two games at Philadelphia. But this time they outscored the 76ers, 30-20, in the final period to win going away. "A lot of people thought the series was over — but that's ridiculous," said Hawes. "We know we can play with these guys here and in Philadelphia."

With scoring leaders John Drew and Dan Roundfield in early foul trouble, the Hawks needed a big game from their bench. And Hawes and 5-foot-8 guard Charlie Criss, who had 16 points (11 in the final period) came through.

"We had a lot of easy shots off drives to the basket that weren't falling for us in the first half," said Atlanta Coach Hubie Brown. "In the last quarter, we were taking it to the hole and shots were falling for us."

In addition to the play of the bench, Rollins' performance was crucial. The 7-1 center fouled out of the two previous games and managed only 14 minutes in Game 2. But he logged 42 minutes last night. "I went into the game saying I wasn't going to foul out," he said. "I feel every time I can stay in the whole game it has to be to our advantage because I can intimidate some, even if I'm not blocking shots."

Despite the loss, 76er ace Julius Erving, who led his team with 26 points, said the pressure is still on the Hawks. Erving also said he doesn't believe the series will go seven games. "The greatest pressure is on them to try to beat us on our home court, because we still have the home-court advantage," he said.

Bruins Beat Penguins

BOSTON, April 11 (UPI) — Rick Middleton, Don Marcotte and Brad Park scored second-period goals last night to highlight a 42-shot barrage and lead the Boston Bruins to a 4-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins, evening their Stanley Cup playoff series at one game apiece.

After a scoreless first period, Middleton got the Bruins rolling in the second period, when Boston outshot Pittsburgh 22-5. He took a pass from Mike Milbury behind the Pittsburgh defense, faked goalie Greg Millen and slid a backhander into the net at 1:42.

Marcotte, who missed 48 regular-season games with a knee injury, made it 2-0 at 10:38. The veteran left-winger was set up at the goal-mouth by Peter McNab and poked the pass over the sprawling Millen.

Park closed the surge with an unassisted goal at 11:41, gathering the puck off the boards, moving into the slot and blasting a 40-footer past a screened Millen.

Wayne Cashman and Pittsburgh's Rod Schutt traded third-period goals. Cashman lifted a forehand from the crease past Millen, while Schutt rifled a 15-foot wrist shot from the slot past Boston goalie Gerry Cheevers.

Millen, sensational in Pittsburgh's 4-2 win Wednesday night, was also spectacular in the second game, but got little offensive support. Pittsburgh managed only 17 shots on Cheevers.

The loss was the first this year at Boston Garden for the Penguins, who had won the three previous meetings.

NHL Playoffs

PRELIMINARY ROUND
(All Best 3-of-5)
Pittsburgh vs. Boston
(Series tied at 1-1)
April 8 — Pittsburgh 4, Boston 2
April 10 — Boston 4, Pittsburgh 1
April 12 — Boston at Pittsburgh
x-April 13 — Boston at Pittsburgh
x-April 14 — Pittsburgh at Boston
Edmonton vs. Philadelphia
(Philadelphia leads series, 2-0)
April 8 — Philadelphia 4, Edmonton 3
April 9 — Philadelphia 5, Edmonton 1
April 11 — Philadelphia at Edmonton
x-April 12 — Philadelphia at Edmonton
x-April 14 — Edmonton at Philadelphia
Vancouver vs. Buffalo
(Buffalo leads series, 2-0)
April 8 — Buffalo 2, Vancouver 1
April 9 — Buffalo 6, Vancouver 0
April 11 — Buffalo at Vancouver
x-April 12 — Buffalo at Vancouver
x-April 14 — Vancouver at Buffalo
Hartford vs. Montreal
(Montreal leads series, 2-0)
April 8 — Montreal 6, Hartford 3
April 9 — Montreal 8, Hartford 4
April 11 — Montreal at Hartford
x-April 12 — Montreal at Hartford
x-April 14 — Hartford at Montreal
Los Angeles vs. N.Y. Islanders
(Series tied, 1-1)
April 8 — N.Y. Islanders 8, Los Angeles 1
April 9 — Los Angeles 4, N.Y. Islanders 3
April 11 — N.Y. Islanders at Los Angeles
x-April 12 — N.Y. Islanders at Los Angeles
x-April 14 — Los Angeles at N.Y. Islanders
Toronto vs. Minnesota
(Minnesota leads series, 2-0)
April 8 — Minnesota 6, Toronto 3
April 9 — Minnesota 7, Toronto 2
April 11 — Minnesota at Toronto
x-April 12 — Minnesota at Toronto
x-April 14 — Toronto at Minnesota
St. Louis vs. Chicago
(Chicago leads series, 2-0)
April 8 — Chicago 3, St. Louis 2
April 9 — Chicago 5, St. Louis 1
April 11 — Chicago at St. Louis
x-April 12 — Chicago at St. Louis
x-April 14 — St. Louis at Chicago
Atlanta vs. N.Y. Rangers
(Rangers lead series, 2-0)
April 8 — N.Y. Rangers 2, Atlanta 1
April 9 — N.Y. Rangers 5, Atlanta 1
April 11 — N.Y. Rangers at Atlanta
April 12 — N.Y. Rangers at Atlanta
April 14 — Atlanta at N.Y. Rangers
x-if necessary

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
CALIFORNIA—Named Merv Rettenmund coach.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
BALTIMORE—Steve Zabel, linebacker, retired.
SOCCER
North American Soccer League
SAN JOSE—Signed Colin Bell, midfielder, and Billy Hughes, forward.
SEATTLE—Placed Dave Hundelt and Ric Miller, defenders, on waivers.
COLLEGE
ARMY—Maj. Gen. Raymond Murphy, athletic director, announced his resignation effective July 1.

NBA Playoffs

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Atlanta vs. Philadelphia
(Best 4-of-7)
(Philadelphia leads series, 2-1)
April 6 — Philadelphia 107, Atlanta 104
April 9 — Philadelphia 99, Atlanta 82
April 10 — Atlanta 105, Philadelphia 93
April 13 — Philadelphia at Atlanta
x-April 15 — Atlanta at Philadelphia
x-April 18 — Philadelphia at Atlanta
x-April 20 — Atlanta at Philadelphia
Boston vs. Houston
(Boston leads series, 1-0)
April 9 — Boston 119, Houston 101
April 11 — Houston at Boston
April 13 — Boston at Houston
April 14 — Boston at Houston
x-April 16 — Houston at Boston
x-April 18 — Boston at Houston
x-April 20 — Houston at Boston

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Phoenix vs. Los Angeles
(Best 4-of-7)
(Los Angeles leads series, 2-0)
April 8 — Los Angeles 119, Phoenix 110
April 9 — Los Angeles 131, Phoenix 126
April 11 — Los Angeles at Phoenix
April 13 — Los Angeles at Phoenix
x-April 15 — Phoenix at Los Angeles
x-April 18 — Los Angeles at Phoenix
x-April 20 — Phoenix at Los Angeles
Seattle vs. Milwaukee
(Series tied, 1-1)
April 8 — Seattle 114, Milwaukee 113
April 9 — Milwaukee 114, Seattle 112
April 11 — Seattle at Milwaukee
April 13 — Seattle at Milwaukee
x-April 15 Milwaukee at Seattle
x-April 18 — Seattle at Milwaukee
x-April 20 — Milwaukee at Seattle
x-if necessary

NBA Looking for Prize Catches in Free-Agent Pool

ORK, April 11 (AP) — Is Dan Roundfield to be found this year's crop of National ball Association free agents? e are over 50 candidates to from, players who will be le for the signing this sum- ne are veterans who have heir best years, like Pete ch of Boston, Rick Barry of n, Earl Monroe of New nd Paul Silas of Seattle. Oth- second-liners who will never that prime level of perform-

omewhere on the list there e another Roundfield. It's pe that keeps club owners neral managers shopping in e-agent market.

6-foot-8 Roundfield was a d but raw player for the Indi- ans, a college center who ruggling to make the transi- pro forward when he be- a free agent two years ago. Atlanta Hawks signed him. ng within Coach Hubie 's precise, organized system tresses the team concept, field blossomed into one of st all-around players in the

s the ultimate professional 's the highest compliment I e," Brown says of Round- who averaged 16.5 points and bounds a game and played al solid defense this season. game-winner. He comes up he big play offensively and ively."

hort, he's the kind of power d coaches dream about. But such dreams rarely come true in the free-agent marketplace, often because of the compensation rule.

Any team that signs a free agent must compensate his former team. If they can't agree, Commissioner Larry O'Brien sets the payment. This has created more than a few hassles in the five years the system has been in effect, with the Bill Walton and Marvin Webster cases being the most prominent disputes.

This is the final year of the compensation system, which O'Brien once called his "biggest headache." For the next five years, compensation will be replaced by the right of first refusal, meaning a team can keep a player from leaving as a free agent by matching the offer he receives, but if it elects not to do so it receives no compensation in return.

The Players Association is hoping the new system will lead to more player movement, and well it may. But the fact that the new system is just a year away could persuade some clubs to stay out of the market this summer, on the reasoning that there's no point paying compensation for a free agent this year if you can get one without compensation a year from now.

Then again, the best of this year's free agents won't be available a year from now, so teams may decide to take the plunge, anyway. Which brings up the question: Who are the best of this year's free agents?

If you're looking for a center, there are four starters available, with Wes Unseld the best-known of the lot. At the age of 34 his market value is limited, but he's coming off a fine season, having ranked third in the league in rebounding with a 13.3 average.

Others to be had are versatile Tom Owens of Portland, defensive specialist George Johnson of New Jersey and under-rated Dave Robisch of Cleveland. Robisch could be a bargain since he averaged 15.3 points and 8 rebounds in a solid, workmanlike performance for the Cavs last season.

Among forwards, the most intriguing names are Barry, Silas, Cedric Maxwell of Boston, Larry Kenon of San Antonio, Robert Reid and Rudy Tomjanovich of Houston, Toby Knight of New York and Dave Meyers of Milwaukee.

Barry and Silas are clearly past their primes, but could help in the right situations. Maxwell led the league in field goal percentage and will try to cash in on Boston's big season. Kenon sought $800,000 last year, found no buyers, settled for one more year at San Antonio at $350,000 and will test the market again.

Reid averaged 13 points a game and is rated among the league's better young cornermen, although he's also played a lot at guard. Tomjanovich is a 10-year veteran with a career average of 18 points per game, and Knight averaged 19.1 for the Knicks in his third pro season — but scoring is the major part of their games.

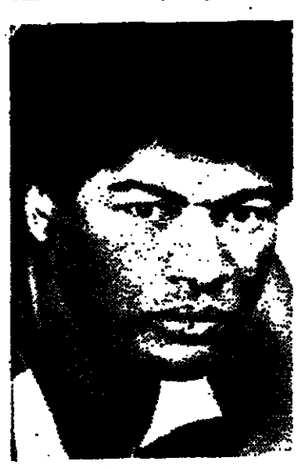
Meyers has been one of the unsung heros in Milwaukee's fine season, averaging 12 points, playing solid defense and holding his own under the boards against the league's power forwards.

Seattle's Gus Williams is the best of the available backcourtmen. He led the Sonics with 22.1 points a game, 11th in the NBA, and was fourth in the league with 2.44 steals a game. It's his second dip in the free-agent pool, having taken that route to move from Golden State to Seattle three years ago.

Teammate Fred Brown is also available, and while he can still put the ball in the hole, he'll be 32 in July. Nate Archibald, who had a big comeback season as Boston's playmaker and ranked second in the league in assists, will be 32 later this month and may be best off staying where he is.

Another guard who will attract some attention is Ricky Sobers of Chicago, who averaged 14.2 points and 5.2 assists in his fifth pro season.

Veterans Maravich and Monroe have star appeal and can still score, but these days seem to contribute little else. On the other hand, unheralded Allen Leavell, a fifth-round draft choice who made good as Houston's playmaker, should cash in this time on the what he missed a year ago.



Wes Unseld
Oldies . . .



Earl Monroe
. . . and goodies?

The Free-Agent List

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP) — A team-by-team list list of the 56 players eligible to become free agents at the conclusion of the National Basketball Association playoffs:

Atlanta: John Brown, Tom McMillen.
Boston: Nate Archibald, Don Chaney, Jeff Judkins, Pete Maravich, Cedric Maxwell.
Chicago: Dennis Awtrey, Ollie Johnson, Ricky Sobers.
Cleveland: Austin Carr, Dave Robisch, Bill Willoughby.
Denver: Bo Ellis, Glen Gondrezick, Arvid Kramer, John Roche.
Detroit: Leon Douglas, Eric Money.
Golden State: Darnell Hillman, Lyn Johnson.
Houston: Rick Barry, Alonzo Bradley, Maier Jones, Allen Leavell, Robert Reid, Rudy Tomjanovich.
Indiana: None.
Kansas City: Len Elmore, Gus Gerard.
Los Angeles: Ron Carter.
Milwaukee: Dave Meyers.
New Jersey: Bob Elliott, Phil Jackson, George Johnson.
New York: Hollis Copeland, Geoff Huston, Toby Knight, Earl Monroe.
Philadelphia: None.
Phoenix: Gar Heard.
Portland: Jim Brewer, Tom Owens.
San Antonio: Tim Bassett, Larry Kenon.
San Diego: Marvin Barnes, Nick Weatherspoon.
Seattle: Fred Brown, Paul Silas, Gus Williams.
Utah: Tom Boswell, Mack Calvin, Brad Davis, Jerome Whitehead.
Washington: Ron Behagen, Larry Bosto, Wes Unseld, Larry Wright.

Note: Butch Lee of Los Angeles, Bobby Dandridge of Washington and Paul Dawkins of Utah have option years on their contracts which their teams may elect to pick up. If not, they would also become free agents.

Art Buchwald

How to Put Down Talk About Money

WASHINGTON — Almost every week the topic of conversation in this country changes. Just a month ago, everyone you ran into was talking about how much their houses were worth on the open market.

Now it seems, no matter where you go, they're talking about money. The trouble with talking about money is that it can become pretty boring after a while.


Buchwald

In case you're one of those people who doesn't like to talk about it, here are a few put-downs to cut off the conversation:

"Guess how much interest I had to pay on the new house I just bought?"

"I never talk mortgages at a party. Call me at the office if you'd like to discuss it."

"Do you know how much cash I have to come up with to pay my taxes on April 15?"

"I don't. But I'm sure someone in the IRS does."

"I went to the supermarket today and bought eight items. They hardly filled a small brown bag. What do you think it cost me?"

"I'm terribly sorry. I heard the joke before."

"So I went into the showroom and there's this little car no bigger than that table, and I said to the salesman, 'How much is it without any options?' Guess what he said?"

"If you have to ask the price, you can't afford it."

"How much do you think it is costing me to send my kid through college?"

"I wouldn't know. My son is on an athletic scholarship."

"I figure this is no time to be in the stock market. So do you know where we're putting our savings?"

"Is it bigger than a bread box?"

"Four of us went to a simple French restaurant in New York. We had one round of drinks, a bottle of Beaujolais, soup, a main course, and no one had dessert. Do you know what the check came to?"

"Deux mille quarante francs?"

"I never think about money, but the other night I took the kids to see 'Breaking Away.' Do you know what the evening cost me including the parking, and what I had to pay the baby-sitter?"

"Yes, I do."

"I figure that the way things are going, you might as well live it up while you can. Why save money when it won't be worth anything in 10 years? So guess where Becky and I are going this summer?"

"Pittsburgh."

"What are you doing with your money these days?"

"We're putting every nickel into the March of Dimes."

"How much was your heating bill this winter?"

"We didn't have one. The gas company cut us off in October."

"I think the country's in an economic mess and Carter doesn't know what the hell he's doing."

"I disagree. If he didn't know what he was doing, he'd be unqualified to be president."

"When's the last time you bought a good suit at a reasonable price?"

"Friday."

"I went into the hospital for three days. How much do you think my bill was, excluding doctors' fees?"

"What difference does it make? Blue Shield paid for most of it."

"If I knew then what I know now about what the dollar would be worth, do you know what I would have bought with my insurance money?"

"Rockefeller Center."

"We'll never lick inflation until the government stops spending more money than it takes in."

"I'd rather have a deficit than tennis elbow."

"How do you manage to keep up your standard of living when the dollar is worth less every day?"

"My children don't know our unlisted telephone number."

Gunga Dan

A '60 Minutes' Safari to Afghanistan With TV Correspondent Rather

By Howard Rosenberg

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Mr. Rather Goes to Afghanistan . . .

I never did decide from the lead piece on last Sunday's "60 Minutes" program whether CBS felt the story was Dan Rather or the conflict in Afghanistan.

Rather went with a CBS network film crew to spend five days with Afghan rebels. Mike Wallace, narrated: "Up on a ridge, Dan Rather found the war he came to cover." Lights, cameras, action, pith helmets, trench coats.

Actually, it was too hot, and apparently too dangerous, for trench coats. Afghanistan is probably one of the few spots where Rather — a Time magazine cover boy who beat out Roger Mudd to become the designated successor to Walter Cronkite as the $800,000-a-year anchorman of the "CBS Evening News" — can go without being recognized. Nevertheless, he and his crew had to disguise themselves as natives to avoid being fatally mistaken for hated Russians. The film spoke for itself. Anyone confusing the unshaven Rather, even in his ratty blanket and funny-looking native hat, for an Afghan obviously had too much sun. And how did they disguise the CBS crew — producer, cameraman and soundman — while they were shooting this spectacle?


AP


Don Ryplus

Rather in Afghanistan; the Rather viewers usually see.

Journalism Theater

The Rather piece displayed the blend of journalism and theater that is part of the "60 Minutes" chemistry. It was at once alarming and funny.

Alarming, because Rather strayed well beyond the role of impartial observer by seeming to want to drum up U.S. military support for the rebels. "60 Minutes" is one of the most popular television programs in the United States and there's no way to measure the impact of Sunday's piece. CBS had let it be known in a big way that Rather and his crew had uncovered evidence that the Russians were engaged in chemical warfare in Afghanistan, a theme also advanced Monday after the show by Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

However, the "60 Minutes" piece did not live up to that advance billing. A rebel leader did tell Rather that the Russians used gas and napalm and another rebel spoke of Soviet bombs that left Afghans unconscious, but all in all it was not very persuasive evidence.

Maybe the stories are true. However, Rather failed to point out that it was in the interests of the rebels — who are seeking U.S. support and sympathy for their cause — to give the impression that the Russians were using gas.

I placed a call to Tyler Marshall, the Los Angeles Times bureau chief in New Delhi, who has been inside Afghanistan numerous times, most recently a week ago, when he accompanied a group of rebels. "The Afghans are great storytellers," he cautioned. "Ask them the same question three times and you get three different answers."

Elsewhere in the Rather piece, there was comedy. One expects histrionics from "60 Minutes," but not, well, corn. There was Rather, silhouetted against a night sky, describing a skirmish in a breathless whisper. Very dramatic. One question: Why was the camera on Rather?

gees here. Hello, my name is Rather." Oh, please.

CBS got every ounce out of Rather. "Dan Rather is back from *Afghanistan*," heralded a teaser on Sunday morning's news, where he was interviewed by Charles Kuralt.

The whole affair reminded me of a "Grin and Bear It" cartoon showing a Southern senator holding a press conference on foreign affairs. "Senator, what makes you an expert on foreign affairs?" asked a reporter. "Hell, son," huffed the senator, "I didn't spend two weeks in Europe for nothing."

Marshall says he's "been reporting on these guys [Afghans] for a year, and I still don't consider myself an expert. It's hard to catch on." But, hell, Rather didn't spend five days in Afghanistan for nothing. "Frankly," he told Kuralt about the rebels, "I don't like their chances."

A respected journalist, Rather has amassed much credibility during his CBS News career and is no stranger to war reporting, having more than paid his dues with a tour in Vietnam. The Afghanistan piece doesn't seem to be his style.

Stars Are Better

However, this is "60 Minutes," the McDonald's of TV magazine programs, where it's not unusual to have one's Big Mac served by a Julia Child. And it seems that what makes "60 Minutes" superior to the rest of fast-food journalism on U.S. television is not that its brow is higher or that it is less superficial. It is better because its stars are better.

Dan Rather; Mike Wallace, the enforcer; Morley Safer, the grand stuffed shirt; and Harry Reasoner, the slightly worn former ABC anchorman, are all experienced and famous.

The nagging question, as Art Buchwald noted on the radio Monday, is why CBS allowed Rather to go on such a perilous mission to Afghanistan, virtually unprotected. After all, this was no mere congressman or senator or even Geraldo Rivera. This was the crown prince of CBS News, heir to Cronkite in 1981, and one would have thought that CBS would protect its investment at least by securing Secret Service protection.

The only explanation seems to be that the arrangements were handled by Roger Mudd.

PEOPLE: *Heart Problem Curtails U.K. Tour for One Osmond*

Merrill Osmond, 26, of the Osmond family singing group, will cut short a British tour and is expected to fly back to the United States on Sunday because of heart trouble. A spokesman said Merrill was resting at his hotel, cheered by better news of his 9-month-old son, Shane, who was released after five days in the hospital with suspected meningitis. The Osmonds, who have said they are splitting up as a group, will complete a week of concerts in Britain without Merrill and will stage a farewell two-week tour in the United States on their return . . . Comedian **Patsy Kelly**, 70, who won a Tony Award as best supporting actress in the 1971 Broadway hit "No, No, Nanette," is recuperating from a stroke. The New York Daily News said the actress is staying in a New Jersey nursing home while plans were made to move her to the Actor's Fund home for retired show business people.

* * *

A performance by ballet star **Rudolph Nureyev** at the Rome Opera house was interrupted by striking dancers. The strikers, clad in street clothes, appeared in the wings moments after the Russian-born star began dancing in "Giselle." As the crowd called, "*Buffoni, buffoni*" (buffoons, buffoons), Nureyev turned to the protesters and said: "In a democracy, whoever wants to can strike and go home, but you can't stop the others from working." The demonstrators left after about 30 minutes and the show went on . . . In New York, it was **Gene Shalit**'s day at the opera house — and his didn't go too well, either. He got thrown out. The "Today" show personality did an interview with Metropolitan Opera star **Placido Domingo**, then rushed to the Met for a rare taping with dance doyenne **Martha Graham** and **Liza Minnelli**, who will help Graham inaugurate her 55th season with a special concert April 22. While Shalit waited for the two superstars, he wandered backstage to watch the orchestra in full dress rehearsal. Carried away, he was singing along on one of his favorite arias when the stage manager tapped him on the shoulder and politely showed him the exit.

* * *

Three French sailors who hoped to set a speed record from New York to France will have to settle for shipping their 56-foot trimaran to Europe by container ship. The sailboat capsized off Nantucket, Mass., when a wave caught a special foil attached to the hull. It [illegible] the bow below the surface, [illegible] boat somersaulted. "All of a sudden we were upside down and the [illegible] was full of water," crewman Duchemin said. "It took us a five minutes, but we collected things and swam out of the [illegible] and under the boat to the surface." Duchemin, owner Eugene Riguidel and crewmate Gilles Gelasset [illegible] aiming to set a sailing speed record from Manhattan.

* * *

Canadian MP Dan McKenzie is incensed that Timothy Leary, guru of LSD in the 1960s, was to appear at a Winnipeg hotel on a visa by Immigration Minister Andrew Axworthy and his brother. [illegible] McKenzie. "We certainly don't want this type of individual in Canada. You can just imagine what drug addicts flocking down to the Royal Albert Arms." Leary, who will collect $1,250 for two 90-minute lectures, is unflapped by the flap. He says he's given up drugs, become "a stand-up philosopher in the old tradition of Mark Twain, Will Rogers, Lenny Bruce and Socrates Said."

* * *

Laurence Olivier is on his way home to London after finishing the shooting of his role as Neil Diamond's father in a remake of "The Jazz Singer."

* * *

In an unusual blend of Hollywood hype and political pinnacle [illegible] dicter Norman Lear will donate $500,000 to the Equal Rights Amendment cause — as a "[illegible] at" to television's most [illegible] housewife, Edith Bunker. Lear invented the long-suffering Edith and Archie Bunker on "All in the Family" a decade ago. Agreed that [illegible] die during the upcoming [illegible] season if a fund-raising [illegible] up to promote the ERA. "We [illegible] that just as people send [illegible] to charities in memory of [illegible] loved ones, they will contribute and send in donations to build the [illegible] a $2-million or a $3-million [illegible]," Lear said.

* * *

Quote — Buckminster Fuller, inventor of the geodesic dome, [illegible] living in Commerce, Texas, of the [illegible] energy crisis: "It's the integrity of people being tested now. We [illegible] the option of developing the [illegible] est society the world has [illegible] known. We have to make sure the [illegible] minds if we want to make sense. It's up to the people."

— SAMUEL JUS[illegible]

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